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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ESTONIAN PARTY SECRETARY ON PARTY WORK WITH MASSES

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 8, Aug 85 pp 31-38

[Article by R. Ristlaan, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee: "The Duty of Every Manager"]

[Text] Exactly 1 year ago the CPSU Central Committee in its decree on the "participation of leading personnel of the Estonian SSR in political indoctrination work among workers" defined the fundamentally important tasks of party organizations and managers at all levels in terms of people's ideological and political indoctrination and improvement in its effectiveness. This important document is perceived by all party organizations and by each communist in our republic as a long-term urgent program of operations not only in terms of improving the political indoctrination work being done by leading personnel, but also all political organizational and ideological activities.

An extensive analysis, which is contained in the decree, of shortcomings and oversights in the activities of party organizations and leading personnel in terms of the ideological and political indoctrination of workers assisted party committees and buros in critically evaluating their own work and outlining effective ways for eliminating them. The active implementation of CPSU Central Committee directives, which is being established everywhere, exerts an effective influence on all aspects of the activities of the republic party organization and on the entire sociopolitical, spiritual and moral atmosphere in our republic.

It's important to note that immediately following the CPSU Central Committee decree it was discussed at an expanded meeting of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro, and it was thoroughly examined at a central committee plenum. The plenum also approved a specific plan of organizational and political indoctrination measures for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee. Then plenums of all party gorkoms and raykoms and meetings of the republic's primary party organizations were held and other measures were adopted.

While implementing the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree, the republic's primary party organizations concentrated their main attention on the further strengthening of party ties with the masses and of managers' ties with the people. As Comrade M. S. Gorbachev noted in a speech at a meeting with the collective of Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Plant imeni G. I. Petrovskiy, "a

constant living bond with workers, peasants, the intelligentsia and youth is the main point of party work. V. I. Lenin taught us this."

Right now in the republic, special emphasis has been placed on the further development of such approved forms of ideological and political indoctrination work as unified political days, open letter days, and managers' radio and television forums. All of them provide for close businesslike contacts with people and for a direct influence on the formation of public opinion.

As is generally known, on the whole in the CPSU Central Committee decree on the "participation of leading personnel of the Estonian SSR in political indoctrination work among workers" a positive evaluation was given to conducting unified political days in the republic. This tradition is now already 6 years old and, therefore, it's possible to speak about the fully coordinated mechanism of its organizational support. On the second Wednesday of each month all party and soviet executives and managers of ministries and departments, enterprises, institutions and farms meet with the workers' collectives and answer questions that interest them. Now not only the large industrial enterprises and agricultural production centers, but also small institutions and offices and not only residents of the capital and rayon centers, but also even those of all the small settlements are encompassed by political days. It's important to note that today almost half of the republic's population comprises the audience of each political day. And the groups of reporting speakers of party committees were expanded considerably and their activities were enlivened in order to achieve this. By way of illustration, just last year the reporting speakers of the Estonian CP Central Committee spoke to workers more than 3,500 times, or almost twice as much as in 1983.

But all of this is, so to speak, only a quantitative sign. What is a unified political day right now in a qualitative respect? First of all it is based not only in large halls and lecture halls, but it has also taken a step into shops, farms, workshops and sections and it has included all primary labor cells in its orbit.

By way of illustration, let's take if only the May political day on the subject of the "27th CPSU Congress--Our Urgent Labor." On that day all members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro visited lagging enterprises and complicated collectives, i. e. where things aren't getting along in the best manner and where they're by no means all right in terms of fulfilling quotas and in terms of labor and production discipline. And what is especially important is that they spoke not from high rostrums, but conducted serious and interested conversations directly with workers at their work places. Thus a meeting of K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, occurred right in a field with workers and specialists of the lagging sovkhoz "Valga." A. Kudryavtsev, second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, talked with the collective of the Tallinn "Prompribor" production association, which for the second year now hasn't been coping with its quotas.

It's important to emphasize that all secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms and a majority of the republic's leading workers conducted meetings like these on farms and in sections, brigades and shops on that day. And this is

exceptionally important because the direct contact of managers with the republic's workers right at their work places gives the meetings special objectivity, business-like efficiency, and confidentiality. It's possible only in this way to improve the effectiveness of unified political days. Therefore, the organization of leading workers' speeches in the lower links of labor collectives henceforth must also be at the center of attention of party organs.

In its decree the CPSU Central Committee subjected the party organization of our republic to just criticism for insufficient attention to making speeches by leading workers in youth lecture halls. Appropriate measures were taken for correcting the situation. And now it's possible to say that meetings with students within the framework of a unified political day are being held everywhere. During this year, all members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro and a majority of ministers and department managers have already spoken at VUZ's, tekhnikums and schools. During this time, more than 2,000 speeches of leading workers have been made in school and student lecture halls.

Successfully conducting a unified political day in any collective depends first of all on the reporting speaker and his ability to carry on a dialogue with the audience, to answer the numerous questions of workers in a well-reasoned manner, and to respond to their serious remarks and suggestions. Therefore, improvement in working with speakers and their training are at the center of attention of gorkoms and raykoms and the Estonian CP Central Committee. I'll cite some examples.

Instructional conferences have become the main form for specifically training reporting speakers for speaking at a political day. What are they? It became a rule that 2 days prior to this republic-wide measure the agitation and propaganda department assembles all reporting speakers of the Estonian CP Central Committee. An extensive explanation of main questions on the theme of the political day and concentration of the speakers' attention on the most important problems are the basic purpose of the assemblage. In this regard, the state of affairs that has taken shape at a given moment in the republic is reviewed and assessed without fail. As a rule, one of the central committee secretaries conducts the instruction. For example, K. Vayno, who participated in the work of the April, 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum shortly before this, conducted the May instruction.

It's noteworthy that the instruction of reporting speakers is being conducted as well in all city and rayon party committees. In addition, the propaganda and agitation department of the Estonian CP Central Committee is preparing systematic materials for the speakers, which are being presented to them for instruction, for each unified political day in accordance with its theme. Since the end of last year, they began to prepare even more special orientations on the most complex questions of domestic and international life that, as a rule, broach counterpropaganda aspects. All this is a great help to the reporting speakers in preparing for speeches before the workers.

Analyzing and summarizing questions that are being posed by workers at unified political days is an important means of studying public opinion. They're collected at the primary party organizations and in a practical way are sent the

next day to the propaganda and agitation department of the Estonian CP Central Committee. They're processed here and then they're sent to central committee industrial departments, ministries and departments by means of mass information for the purpose of informing and taking measures. An orderly management system for practically informing the workers on the questions posed by them was formed. The press organs and regularly published materials under the rubric "question posed at the unified political day" are actively used as well with these aims.

Questions of great public reverberation and those that pertain to the republic's socioeconomic development were repeatedly discussed at meetings of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat. For example, in accordance with questions raised in many rural areas, the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro examined the work of the ministry of consumer services for improving the service of everyday life in the countryside. The presidium of agroprom [agro-industrial association] and the collegium of the ministry of consumer services were charged with taking appropriate measures, the implementation of which the central committee departments took under their own control. And now the results are available. At the present time in the countryside, an additional 130 skilled and complex receiving centers have opened and the volume of consumer services has increased considerably. Right now almost 90 percent of the volume of services that are being rendered to an urban resident come to the same country dweller.

Of course, this isn't the only example of serious work with questions that are posed at unified political days. Today it's already possible to speak about the fact that it has become the rule in our country in preparing any question for a meeting of the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro or Secretariat to take into consideration the suggestions and critical observations that are received from unified political days. In short, positive improvements in the organization of unified political days are present.

However, still far from everything associated with their organization in our country is completely resolved. In particular, for the time being we haven't managed to achieve precise organization of the speeches of administration and department chiefs in ministries and departments and all leading workers of enterprises and farms, especially of the lower link. And even if they make speeches too, then the quality of their speeches is often unsatisfactory. You know, right now it's not so much the fact itself of a manager's speech that is important as it is how he made the speech and how much he was able to convince the audience. The problem rests first of all on instructing this category of managers and without which, of course, it would be difficult to make a speech well. Something is already being undertaken for improving the situation. Thus, before each unified political day, the newspapers now publish articles that reveal its theme. At many large industrial enterprises, the party committees themselves have begun to conduct instruction. But all this is only a good beginning. We're still faced with doing a great deal for further improving the quality and effectiveness of political days.

The practice of unified political days has made it possible to considerably improve informing the public and thereby to increase its labor and political activity. The fact is also important that now the managers themselves have substantially improved as well in being informed on the status of things in the

workers' collectives and about their attitudes. In the final analysis, all this promotes improving the political atmosphere in the republic, strengthening confidence in party and soviet organs, and reinforcing their support by the masses.

I'll touch upon one more effective form of political indoctrination work that is gaining wide popularity in the republic and that carries within itself a large indoctrinational charge. The question concerns the so-called radio and television forums in which each time 200,000-300,000 people participate simultaneously. To date they're not only the most popular, but they're also the most widely used forms of political work for encompassing the population. The name "forum" itself completely answers their main points. These are real meetings of television viewers and radio listeners before whom the republic's leading workers respond to questions.

Like any serious meeting, these forums are carefully prepared. During the month prior to the beginning of the television program, it's widely announced who will be the next guest of "Forum" and it is suggested that the television viewers send in questions and suggestions. Preparation for the sociopolitical discussion in front of the television camera also proceeds on the basis of them. In addition, special telephones by means of which the television viewers can pose questions to the speaker from any point in the republic are installed in the studio during the time of the program.

Many questions and suggestions are received. For example, Minister of Communications A. Kaldma received more than 450 questions, Minister of Social Security G. Sarri received nearly 350, and Minister of Consumer Services V. Khal'myagi received over 200 during one evening. Of course, it's impossible to respond to all the questions immediately. Therefore, an additional program "After Forum" is conducted in which the problems raised in "Forum" are explained again to the television viewers, and now they're already in more detail. Just during the year following approval of the CPSU Central Committee decree, Gosplan Chairman G. Tynspoyeg, Secretary of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet V. Vakht, 2 secretaries of the Estonian SSR Trade Unions Council, and 10 ministers have appeared on the television and radio forums.

The "Forum" became a kind of republic-wide political rostrum that affords each one the opportunity to actively participate in a discussion of national matters. At the same time, the "Forums" provide ministry and department managers with reliable feedback--evaluations of activities of the given system by television viewers and radio listeners. These programs have seriously increased both the responsibility of managers to the people and the creative initiative of the population.

Open letter days, which are an important form for studying and influencing public opinion on a specific problem on the scales of a city, rayon, enterprise or farm, are assuming an even more regular character. Inasmuch as the mechanism for conducting them is generally known, it hardly makes sense to dwell particularly on it. I'll note only that recently we managed to considerably increase the publicity of open letter days. Now practically all the republic's newspapers are publishing detailed accounts about this measure and they have

introduced special rubrics "Along the Tracks of Open Letter Day." More than 50 such days were conducted following publication of the CPSU Central Committee decree. Working with questions was begun and practical informing on the making of decisions in accordance with them was provided. It's necessary to emphasize that, as a result of this, interest in open letter days has increased considerably and their authority has grown. Workers began to make hundreds of suggestions directed towards improving labor organization and intensifying the struggle for economy and thrift, order and discipline.

It's quite obvious that conducting unified political days, television and radio forums, and other similar forms of mass political work comprises a quite definite and ordered system for broadly informing the public. Inasmuch as the question on publicity is essentially a question on the strength of party ties with the people, the task of the republic's party organizations consists of further developing these effective forms of work, enriching their contents, and raising them to a really new qualitative level.

Improving the style of ideological and political indoctrination work gives rise to the necessity for strengthening its sense of the offensive and implementing a consistently class approach to assessing events and occurrences, the manifestation of political vigilance and irreconcilability to views that are alien to us. The CPSU Central Committee decree also aims us toward this.

Therefore, today it's necessary once again to check the pulse of ideological and political indoctrination activities of party organizations that are leading the republic's labor force with the high criteria of their effectiveness, and the well-known features and characteristics of our republic must be taken into consideration in full measure in all this multifaceted work. One of the most important tasks of the republic's party organizations is heightening attention to the questions of counterpropaganda.

At the present time, a search is in progress in the republic for ways of creating a more integral counterpropaganda system that would make it possible to provide for unified management of these activities--from the Estonian CP Central Committee to the lower links. The training of personnel must become the cornerstone of this system. First of all, a broad network of political education, in all forms of which additional courses that provide for more profoundly studying the questions of ideological struggle are introduced, is being used for this. A special department of counterpropaganda was opened at the University of Marxism-Leninism. Seminars and practicums have become regular ones for the ideological aktiv on ways and methods for intensifying the counterpropaganda direction of all mass political work. Measures are also being taken for improving systematic assistance to the ideological aktiv. At the end of last year, a counterpropaganda classroom was created at the House of Political Education of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

At the beginning of this year, the journal VOPROSY I OTVETY was reorganized into a new sociopolitical journal AYA PUL'S (PUL'S VREMENI), which is addressed first of all to that category of the aktiv that is involved with counterpropaganda. And it's already possible today to say that this journal is of great use to the party aktiv.

The sense of the offensive of our ideology isn't just debunking bourgeois ideological myths and stereotypes. First of all it's the affirmation of the socialist norms of public life and the quiet but convincing propaganda of the advantages of our political system. Party organizations consider this as one of the main trends in ideological indoctrination work, especially among youth. As a matter of fact, young people today are precisely the basic target of our ideological enemies. Bourgeois propaganda is counting on weakening their class consciousness and it is trying to sow indifference to politics and to force through views that are alien to socialism. As is generally known, it uses all kinds of channels for this, including those too that are far from politics, one would think, such as fashion, sports and music.

By way of illustration, take music. By means of radio and television, as well as phonograph records and cassettes that are being distributed by tourists from capitalist countries, our ideological enemies are trying to conduct the most active propaganda of musical trends that are ultrafashionable in the West and which very often bear ideological contents that are harmful to socialism. That is precisely why it's necessary to give particular consideration to the entertainment programs of our radio and television and to see to it that only those musical compositions which affirm the socialist way of life are reproduced at phonograph recording studios and centers. Conforming to the commission attached to the Union of Composers, it's important to intensify control of the ideological and artistic level of amateur musical compositions that are being performed by vocal and instrumental ensembles.

The fashion of young people is also becoming even more a subject of acute ideological struggle. As is generally known, propagandistic drawings and texts are being widely published on articles of foreign consumer goods. T-shirts and football jerseys with a picture of capitalist national symbols, rock music idols, various bourgeois mottoes and names of firms--all this bears a quite definite ideological function and it's not so harmless as it might appear. There's no point in struggling with fashion and reacting painfully to its demands. But it's important to take its changes into consideration and to direct them towards the channels that we need.

Of course, the mass media can do a great deal in this direction. For example, the scathing materials of the journals NOORUS and PIKKER and the newspapers MOLODEZH' ESTONII, which ridicule the thoughtless imitators of Western fashion, provide a good effect. But to ridicule is only half of the matter. It's more important to oppose Western products to our own, which are no less popular and fashionable. What can we suggest today instead for our young people? Unfortunately, it's still not enough; for the time being just a search is going on for ways of resolving this problem. The republic Artistic Council on Industrial Art attached to the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers was charged with being at the head of organizing the production of consumer goods with domestic symbolics. These are the first improvements: a number of items that are being put on the market by enterprises of Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry] and Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry] received a high evaluation. For example, inexpensive sweaters, football jerseys, and T-shirts with sport symbolics of the "Marat" knitting association, the "Uku" association and other enterprises are enjoying great demand. Recently the production of products with festival symbolics was begun.

But, I repeat, all this is just the first steps, and for the time being we have to state that our managers aren't in a great hurry to expand the output of goods with domestic symbolics.

In light of the tasks set forth in the CPSU Central Committee decree, party committees and organizations began to make even greater demands on the level of management through processes of developing national relations and the international and patriotic indoctrination of the population. Right now during the perfection stage of developed socialism V. I. Lenin's testament, which was given as long ago as the eve of the October Revolution, assumes even greater urgency: "If we wish to be true to socialism, we must conduct internationalist indoctrination of the masses."

Affirmation of the high socialist culture of international contact depends on many factors, including the theoretical development of a given question and a detailed analysis of established practice. Therefore, the Estonian CP Central Committee ordered the republic's academy of sciences to work out a comprehensive program for the development of national relations for the forthcoming 5 years, which particularly provides for the training of graduate students who are specializing in urgent problems national relations. The implementation of this program has already begun to provide its own first results.

During the process of strengthening the international bases of the multinational Soviet society, an important role belongs to the Russian language--the language of international intercourse of the Soviet people. Recently specific measures were taken for further improvement in studying it: a republic interdepartmental coordinating council on matters of teaching and studying the Russian language in schools was created and entrance examinations were introduced in the Russian language for students who are future teachers. Considerably more systematic literature began to be published for those studying the Russian language, and among similar publications it's especially important to note the publication for mass circulation of a new three-volume "Russian-Estonian Dictionary."

We have quite a number of schools where they're skillfully fostering an interest in studying the Russian language, for example, at the Pyarnu Secondary School imeni L. Koydul. The teachers at this school are organizing special student excursions beyond the republic in order to interest kids in studying the Russian language and to deepen their knowledge. Preparation for these trips is done from the beginning of the academic year, thanks to the fact that by spring the pupils have considerably enriched their dictionary vocabulary on the subjects of the forthcoming excursion. A certain procedure has taken shape: the 9th and 10th grades travel to Leningrad and Kiev and the 11th grades to Moscow. During these trips the students receive good practice for free intercourse in the Russian language. And here's a specific result: many graduates of this school annually enter VUZ's in the department of Russian philology.

Valuable experience was accumulated at the schools of Vyruskiy Rayon. Study of the Russian language here is closely coordinated with the generation of patriotic feelings among students--all the rayon's Komsomol members and Pioneers conduct correspondence with the relatives of soldiers who fell in battle liberating Soviet Estonia. Combat glory rooms were created in the rayon's schools

and an active search is in progress for new materials. Meetings with those who participated in battles for the liberation of Vyrú and with the relatives of deceased heroes became traditional as well. There's no doubt that contacts like these with representatives of the country's many nationalities also generates the youths' conscious striving for study of the language, and they raise international consciousness and the culture of international contact.

Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism was of invaluable importance in strengthening the internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of workers and especially the young generation. Celebrations dedicated to this important date also occurred vividly and unforgettably in our republic.

The opening in Tallinn of a new museum--the submarine "Lembit," the feats of which during the war years are covered with everlasting glory, as well as a monument to the commander of the Estonian infantry corps Lieutenant General Lembit Pern at Tallinn's secondary school number 42 which bears his name--became a great event.

Almost 5,000 Tallinn residents participated in a grand rally that occurred in the Palace of Culture and Sports imeni V. I. Lenin. One can rightfully call the procession of 50,000 war and labor veterans, which concluded mass public celebrating of Victory Day at Pevcheskiy Field, the culmination of the festival. It's gratifying that each labor day and each arrangement on the eve of the great public holiday were marked by unprecedented political activity of the masses and by an increase in their consciousness. Now the efforts of party organizations are directed towards securing this upswing in political activity and to use it even more effectively for further strengthening the patriotic indoctrination of the republic's population, since this is required by the CPSU Central Committee decree.

One of the most important tasks of the republic's party organizations is to achieve an increase in controlling the activities of leading personnel. With these aims they have begun to widely practice individual interviews with managers. The secretaries of party raykoms, gorkoms, committees and buros conduct them. The main topic of the interviews is the personal participation of leading workers in political indoctrination work. For example, in the Khaapsalu party raykom just during this year, First Secretary Peek has already conducted 41 interviews with the rayon's leading workers, Second Secretary Soosalu has conducted 25, and Third Secretary K. Metssalu has conducted 17. Practice has shown that personal conversations like these have a high coefficient of usefulness and they make it possible not only to seriously supervise the work of a manager, but also to assist and prompt him on time and, if necessary, also to correct him. And this yields its own positive results.

Right now in our country, accounts of the republic's leading workers are constantly being heard at meetings of the buro and central committee secretariat. Just recently, several ministers, first secretaries of party raykoms, and chairmen of city and rayon executive committees were heard. For example, Chairman of Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade] L. Kayk gave an account not long ago. The central committee secretariat carefully analyzed his role in indoctrinating the collective. Moreover,

this question was examined rather extensively: both L. Kayk's work as a propagandist in the party training system and as a speaker, his personal meetings and conversations with the managers of various department subunits [podrazdeleniye], and his response to workers' suggestions. As always, specific recommendations for improving a manager's indoctrinational activities were expressed during the discussion. It was pointed out to L. Kayk in particular the necessity for intensifying individual work with representatives of the creative intelligentsia and with young writers of the republic.

It's noteworthy that all party organizations of the republic have now started the practice of discussing managers' accounts at party buros and meetings of communists. And, as a matter of fact, they're convinced of what a great deal this provides both to the manager himself and to the collective as a whole.

While implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree, party committees and organizations took measures for cleaning up the moral climate in labor collectives, especially in dealing with drunkenness. The work of medical and labor dispensaries at some industrial enterprises was begun and restrictions on the sale of alcoholic beverages are being introduced systematically. However, all of these are only half measures. Right now party organizations have at their disposal an entire complex, which is provided by a CPSU Central Committee decree on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, of organizational, administrative, legal and indoctrinational measures that have found the active support and hearty approval of the Soviet people. Our task is to use them with maximum effectiveness and to make efforts so that a situation of intolerance towards drunkenness and towards any infraction of labor discipline is created in each labor collective and so that each manager serves as an example in this matter.

As was noted in the CPSU Central Committee decree on "the participation of Estonian SSR leading personnel in political and indoctrinational work among workers," managers are still being encountered in the republic who violate party ethics and communist morality, tolerate bureaucratic administration, and even use their official position for mercenary motives. Today the republic party organization at the head with the central committee is taking the strictest measures towards officials like these. Not long ago the Estonian CP Central Committee Buro relieved Yu. Vyrk, chairman of the Goskomnefteprodukt [State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products], and Yu. Ennet, committee chairman of the republic Trade Union of Health Workers, of their positions and imposed a strict party penalty for serious shortcomings in labor. V. Kiselev, chairman of the Maardu gorispolkom, A. Myagi, deputy chairman of the Valga gorispolkom, and some managers of agricultural enterprises who embarked on a path of deceiving the party and the state were removed from their jobs and expelled from the party for abusing their official position. Of course, these cases were out of the ordinary and they essentially were isolated ones. But for us they're serious signals about the fact that strict party control of managers' activities still isn't provided everywhere and there are no proper exacting requirements for their moral make-up, and that even the most capable organizers and managers can't stand the test with the confidence of the party and people in an atmosphere of connivance and unscrupulousness. Signals like these remind one of the fact that party committees and buros must even more persistently teach managers to constantly check their work style with people's opinions and

desires, and not only to teach the masses, but also for themselves to learn from them. Precisely from these positions the Estonian CP is approaching improvement in the instruction of leading personnel, the necessity of which is especially emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree.

Paramount consideration is being given to sending managers of different levels for studies at the University of Marxism-Leninism. During the last academic year, workers who are in the nomenklatura of party committees comprise almost 80 percent of all students in the party and economic aktiv and ideological personnel departments. And in some departments, for example in the counterpropaganda department, the entire flow was filled with just leading personnel. A special department at the university was organized for the managers of rayon agro-industrial associations and their reserves. Under our conditions this department is of particular importance inasmuch as, as is generally known, the republic's agro-industrial association, which not only makes it possible to improve the management of agricultural production but also creates good conditions for improving political indoctrination work in the countryside, was formed on the order of an experiment with us. At the University of Marxism-Leninism we're also striving to teach RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association] managers how to better use these resources.

The party economic and ideological aktiv schools, which were created at all party gorkoms and raykoms, have now become the main form for instructing the first managers of labor collectives. First Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee K. Vayno directs the republic party economic aktiv school where all central committee department heads, ministers, and state committee chairmen study. Studies at it are conducted in two training groups and are constructed so that during the course of the academic year each student of the school prepares a written essay on a specific topic. These essays are duplicated and distributed to all participants a week prior to the lessons and a lively discussion of the works is already in progress at the lessons. Following appropriate revision, the best essays are distributed to party gorkoms and raykoms as methods handbooks for propagandists.

The House of Political Education of the Estonian CP Central Committee began to involve leading workers in instruction in two-week courses for propagandists. If 2 years ago only 65 manager propagandists underwent training in the courses, then last academic year there were already 280, or almost 80 percent of all those being trained. The House of Political Education also developed a standard accounting form for improving political knowledge by leading personnel. A special punched card, where all data on the political training and propaganda activities of a nomenklatura worker are located, is the basis of it. At the present, a form like this was introduced at all party gorkoms and raykoms, and that promotes a strengthening in the control of political work of leading personnel.

In short, definite improvements were outlined in improving the instruction and indoctrination of our leading personnel. However, it's important to become seriously involved with these problems in the future also, inasmuch as now too K. Marx's well-known thesis "the educator himself must be educated" is the basis of organizing political indoctrination work.

Only certain aspects were broached above for strengthening the ideological and political work that is being conducted in the republic in light of the CPSU Central Committee decree on "the participation of Estonian SSR leading personnel in political indoctrination work among workers."

An analysis of the results during the first year of this large study makes it possible to say that as a whole they are a cause for joy. Party ties with the masses were strengthened and the unity of organizational, economic and ideological activities is being better provided. At the same time, it's necessary to clearly realize that we're still faced with doing a great deal. Party organizations should be concerned first of all about the fact that the contents, operativeness, forms and methods of ideological activities more completely respond to the ever-increasing demands of the Soviet people, the unity of the party and the people is unalterably strengthened, and the understanding and approval of their policy by the masses grow.

Now when our party and people, who are inspired by the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, have begun the immediate preparation for the next scheduled 27th CPSU Congress, new possibilities are being discovered for more initiative and creative work by leading personnel in all areas of the ideological and political indoctrination of workers. And this task must be resolved by each manager in an energetic and persistent manner. Constantly rising to the party's demands is the first duty and direct responsibility of each manager.

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PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR'S GRISHKYAVICHUS ON CURRENT, PROJECTED FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Speech of P. P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting of the party management active membership on 5 October, 1985: "To Successfully Complete the 11th Five-Year Plan and Make a Good Start Towards the 12th"]

[Text] Comrades! Today at the meeting of the republic's party-management active membership we will discuss the tasks of the party, Soviet, economic management, professional union and Komsomol organs stemming from the speeches presented by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the meeting held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of developing plans for the economic and social development for 1986 and for the 12th Five-Year Plan, as well as the meeting of the party management active membership in Tselinograd.

Today the party and all the Soviet people are living and working under the symbol of preparations for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. At the April (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the June meeting in the Central Committee, the party presented and substantiated a line toward accelerating socio-economic development of Soviet society. The emphasis was placed on scientific-technical progress, on the mobilization of organizational, economic and social factors, and on prudent management.

The workers of the republic, as all the Soviet people, have fully supported the course of the party. They are taking on the solution of new tasks set forth by the party with great interest and enthusiasm.

Recently, the CPSU Central Committee and the government of our country have made important decisions directed at accelerating the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development and increasing the effectiveness of production. Among these are directives for increasing the technical level and accelerating the development of machine building, for reconstruction of ferrous metallurgy, for improving the organization of capital construction, for the introduction of principally new technologies, for expanding the output and application of computer technology, for chemicalization of the national economy, and others. Work has begun on the implementation of measures for better stimulation of scientific-technical progress. For a number of these vital questions,

appropriate resolutions have already been adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the LiSSR Council of Ministers, or are in the developmental stage.

Today, exceptionally important significance should be given to organizing work on carrying out the adopted decisions, on control over their realization, and on the achievement of specific practical results. It is specifically this toward which we will orient ourselves in evaluating the work of the party gorkoms and raykoms, the party organizations, the managers of ministries and departments, and the Soviet and economic management organs.

One of the most important requirements today is the ability to combine the resolution of long-range tasks with current ones. And of the current tasks, the primary one is the successful completion of the last year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th Party Congress. However, as comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed, "this is important also for creating a stockpile for the future, for a good start in the new five-year plan which we want to make a turning point in order to give greater dynamism to the economy and to development of Soviet society."

Notable positive shifts in the work of many ministries and departments, associations and enterprises in the republic have been achieved in the current year. It is specifically thanks to this that the workers in industry fulfilled the 9 month plan for the realization of production and output of most types of products ahead of schedule, on 26 September. The production volumes increased by 4.2 percent as compared with the same period last year, while the labor productivity increased by 3.7 percent with an annual target of 2.8 and 2.4 percent, respectively.

However, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the fact that due to lack of organization, poor technical preparation of production and other reasons, serious difficulties have arisen in the operation of the food, furniture and wood processing industries. The Mazheykskiy Petroleum Processing Plant is working intermittently due to undersupply of the raw material fund. This in turn notably affects the provision of the republic with fuel. The production associations "Azot" and "Litrybprom" have still not compensated for the lag in production allowed in the first 6-month period. Recently there has been an increase in the number of enterprises which do not fulfill their responsibilities on products deliveries and which do not meet their plans for increasing labor productivity.

The managers of these ministries, associations and enterprises and their party organizations should draw the proper conclusions and take extensive measures to see that the annual plan is unconditionally fulfilled.

In the current five-year plan there have been some positive shifts in capital construction. We expect that the plans for operational introduction of all vital production capacities and facilities, as well as residential houses, schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, polyclinics and other facilities of social-domestic function will be fulfilled. On the whole throughout the republic, limits on capital investments and construction-installation

work will be assimilated throughout the republic. Measures have been implemented on reducing unfinished construction and on limiting new construction. By the end of the five-year plan, unfinished construction paid for by all sources of financing throughout the republic will comprise approximately 40 percent, and for most sectors it will be somewhat lower than the normative level.

However, even in capital construction there are many shortcomings and omissions. There are still cases of non-fulfillment of plans for contracting work. Normative schedules for construction of facilities are not maintained, and the shifts in the work of improving the quality and reducing the estimated cost of construction are insufficient. In 8 months throughout the republic, capital investments in the sum of 35 million rubles have not been assimilated, including also for facilities in the agro-industrial complex--in the sum of almost 15 million rubles. The plans for construction of communal management facilities and children's preschool institutions were fulfilled in the current year at a level lower than for the corresponding period last year. In 8 months the Minstroy [Ministry of Construction] and Minsel'stroy [Ministry of Agricultural Construction] building organizations have also allowed a lag in the construction of facilities for instrument building, the building materials industry, trade, and domestic and cultural services to the population.

The party gorkoms and raykoms, as well as the city and rayon ispolkoms, the managers of construction ministries and departments, and the customers must take the necessary measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings and to unconditionally fulfill all the plan assignments of the current year.

Along with solution of the problems associated with the fulfillment of the plan for the current year, the development of long-range plans is of great significance, as well as the formulation of goals and tasks for socio-economic development in the republic, in every ministry and department, association and enterprise. This work is directly associated with the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, at which the Basic Directions for Economic and Social Development of the Country and the Republic for the 12th Five-Year Plan and to the Year 2000 will be adopted.

The projections for the republic's economic and social development for the 12th Five-Year Plan and to the year 2000 which have been prepared by Gosplan [State Planning Committee] have been repeatedly reviewed in the Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers.

✓ In the spirit of the principal requirements presented by comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of developing plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan, we must once again perform an exacting and in-depth analysis of our project outlines for each ministry and department.

The main criterion in evaluating the plan outline and a necessary condition for each production collective, for every ministry and department, and for the republic's national economy as a whole must be the attainment of rates of development in the first year of the five-year plan which would ensure reaching the levels outlined in the Basic Directions for the 12th Five-Year Plan. This is a necessary and unconditional requirement.

Approaching the question from these positions, how can we evaluate the basic indicators of our plan outline for 1986?

The project outline reflects to a certain degree the measures directed at the more complete application of intensive factors of production development. As a result of appropriate study, the growth in the national income for 1986 is planned in an amount at the level of the average annual indicator for control figures for the 12th Five-Year Plan.

However, the growth in volume of industrial production as compared with the expected fulfillment in the current year is somewhat lower than the average annual growth rate outlined in the project for the Basic Directions for the Five-Year Plan.

There are capacities and reserves for reaching the level of the planned average annual rates in the new five-year plan. Something else is lacking. Not all the managers of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises have acquired an understanding of the need for accelerating in every way possible the development of production, nor do they have the desire to put forth every effort to achieve this end.

The Ministries of Rural Construction, Motor Transport and Highways, the Fishing Management Administration and most associations and enterprises of union appurtenance have approached the matter with the necessary responsibility and have planned for growth in production volumes for 1986 which would correspond or even exceed the average annual rates envisioned for the five-year plan.

Unfortunately, the managers of Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], Minpromstroymaterialov [Ministry of the Building Materials Industry], Minmebel-drevprom [Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry], Minzag [Ministry of Procurement], Minstroy, Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], Minkommunkhoz [Ministry of Municipal Services], Minleskhozprom [Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry], Goskomselkhoztekhnika [State Committee on Agricultural Technology], the "Litrybprom" and "Elfa" production associations and a number of other enterprises of union appurtenance cannot receive a positive evaluation for their attitude toward the prospects for long-term development of the sectors which they manage.

Many of the managers of the listed ministries and departments, associations and enterprises continue to seek out reasons and make excuses for the low rates of production development. They do not want to open up their reserves and capacities, and some even hide them, thereby trying to create conditions for an easy life for themselves. The Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers will not tolerate such positions or such behavior. We must rise above narrow departmental interests and, as is befitting communists, become concerned with that which concerns the party and all the Soviet people. Thus, the development of plan outlines for 1986 and the preparation for their practical implementation are a serious test for all the economic management personnel.

We understand that the tasks set for the upcoming year are not easy or simple ones, but they are undeniably real and soluble. Only we must resolve them much more persistently, energetically and with greater initiative. And there are reserves in every sector and in every production collective. We may judge this by the extensive information from the labor collectives and the TsSU [Central Statistical Administration] data. This fact is also confirmed by the responsibilities of numerous collectives taken for 1986 and for the entire 12th Five-Year Plan.

Thus, for example, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Buro recently approved the initiative of the collective at the "Sigma" Production Association in Vilnius, which promised to achieve significantly higher indicators as compared with the control figures outlined for the association for the 12th Five-Year Plan. In the course of the five-year plan, the collective has decided to fully renovate the nomenclature of its manufactured computer technology, double its productivity and reliability, significantly reduce energy consumption and material consumption, and see that all production subject to certification corresponds to the highest quality category. The association asked the country's sectorial ministry to provide for a five-year production growth not in the sum of 73 percent as outlined in the control figures, but in the amount of 78 percent.

Under the management of the party and professional union organizations, this valuable initiative was supported by almost all the enterprises in Alitus and Kapsukas, and every second enterprise in Vilnius, Klaypeda and Panevezhis. At the same time, it is being very slowly adopted at the enterprises of the meat and dairy and food industries. Because of weak control on the part of the party organizations, individual collectives have taken a formal approach to the development of responsibilities, and have adopted them at lower limits.

Thus, in the socialist responsibilities of the collectives in the city of Shyaulyay--the experimental electrical designs plant, the "Venta" association, and the meat combine--the indicators for growth in production volumes and growth in production due to growth in labor productivity do not exceed the control figures established for the five-year plan. The responsibilities of the Television Plant imeni 40th Anniversary of Soviet Lithuania contain no specific data on improving the quality of the television sets, even though this problem is most current for the enterprise. And here the labor collectives of the enterprises in the Ministry of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry have promised to "achieve" the growth in productivity envisioned in the plan outline for 1986, which is lower than the average annual growth rate for the five-year plan according to the projections of the Basic Directions. It turns out that the managers of this sector are already planning to lag behind the control figures, and that the collectives, following their lead, are "promising" nothing more than to fulfill these plans.

There is little time left before the plan outline for next year is presented to the republic's Council of Ministers. I would like to stress once again: the attainment in 1986 of the production growth rate levels envisioned in the five-year plan is necessary and unconditional for every ministry and department, and for every production collective. The republic Gosplan must be uncompromising on this question. All subsequent work on the plan outline for 1986 must be taken under the strict control of sections of the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the party gorkoms and raykoms, the party organizations of ministries and departments, associations and enterprises.

A number of problematic questions of economic development which pertain to all sectors are directly associated with the questions of plan formulation. Primarily these are economy and thrift. We must remember that the expenditures of fuel, raw goods and materials in the republic's national product comprise 61 percent, and in industry they are even 75 percent of all expenditures. From this it is clear why the transition to an active resource conservation policy is of primary importance for the intensification of the national economy and for accelerating socio-economic development.

The time has come when stringent economy has become the primary source of covering the growing needs of the national economy for material resources. It is especially current for the national economy of our republic, which uses primarily imported raw materials.

Definite results are being achieved. The thermal and electrical energy conserved over the preceding period of the five-year plan would have been enough to power the entire national economy of the republic for a month, and the savings in ferrous metal sheet stock would have been enough to supply the operation of such a large enterprise as the Lithuanian Production Association "Neris" for a year.

However, despite this fact, we have at our disposal considerably greater capacities. The improvement in this matter is hindered by the fact that the managers of certain ministries and departments, associations and enterprises orient themselves as before toward extensive methods of economic management and outdated technologies and standards. They associate the acceleration in the rates of production growth only with obtaining additional material resources, without taking any measures and showing any concern for reducing the material consumption of the products which they manufacture.

At the same time, the material consumption of production is being reduced at an extremely slow rate, and in the 11th Five-Year Plan throughout the republic's national economy it was reduced by only 2 percent, and even less in industry--by less than a full percentage point. The material expenditures at machine building and metal processing enterprises have not only not declined during this period, but have even increased, and one-third of the metal used here goes to scrap. The enterprises of Minmehldrevprom, Minleskhoz, and Litmezhkolkhozstroy do not utilize from 20 to 35 percent of the wood by-products which are usable. Minbyt [Ministry of Consumer Services], Minvodkhoz [Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources] and Minavtoshosdor [Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways] do not fulfill their assigned tasks on the economy of certain types of material resources. Minselkhoz [Ministry of Agriculture], Minkommunkhoz and Litpotrebsoyuz [Lithuanian Consumers Union] continue to set unjustifiably high standards for the expenditure of these resources for their subordinate enterprises. Moreover, many collectives in the building materials industry, construction, local industry and forest management, and every fifth enterprise in machine building and metal processing, a total of almost 16 percent of the republic's industrial enterprises in all, cannot even manage to operate within the plan standards for expenditure of material resources.

We often hear complaints from economic managers regarding a shortage of material resources, while at the same time they are themselves accumulating and not utilizing great material wealth. In 4 years in the republic the reserves of commodity-material resources have increased from 1.6 to 2.5 billion rubles, or an increase of 37 percent, while the production of the national product has increased by only 21 percent. Above-norm reserves in industry which have not been credited by the bank have increased by almost one-and-a-half times, while in the systems of Gosplan, Gossnab, Litselkhoztekhnika and Goskomnefteproduct they have increased by almost 30 percent. All this practically negates all our work on economy.

We cannot and will not support managers who orient themselves around the old approach to the application of resources. The party is setting the task of supplying two-thirds of the growth in demand for material resources through economy of these resources, and we must fulfill this task no matter what.

Recently the decision was made to develop the comprehensive target program "Materialoyemkost" [material consumption] for the years 1986-1990. The republic's Gosplan, Gossnab, Minfin and other economic services must perform a serious study of the sources of replenishing material resources, strengthen the system of financing and crediting material reserves, and take other necessary measures for stimulating the economy. We must perform a serious study and utilize the experience in the application of secondary raw material resources and stock-piles in the Ukrainian SSR.

Work on the overall introduction of a strict regime of economy and thrift will be under the stringent control of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers.

Let us briefly touch upon the production of consumer goods and the development of trade and the sphere of public services. As comrade M. S. Gorbachev stressed, this task is not only economic, but primarily socio-political. The standard of living of the people and their attitude are determined largely by the manner in which the public is supplied with goods and services.

For the period of January through August, the plan for retail commodity turnover with the supplementary assignment was underfulfilled. Retail commodity turnover is increasing at a slower rate than envisioned by the five-year plan.

The Ministry of Trade, Litpotreboyuz [Lithuanian Consumers' Union] and industrial ministries must take the necessary measures to see that the plan for retail commodity turnover is fulfilled in the current year. We must introduce the practice of making not only the trade managers responsible for fulfilling the plans for retail commodity turnover, but also industry, as is practiced in the Belorussian SSR. Unfortunately, trade orders have still not become the law for production enterprises, and trade workers reconcile themselves with this fact. Trade has not yet become a barrier against poor quality goods reaching the consumer. Services are still not being rendered at the necessary quality, and there are still cases of rude treatment of customers, infractions of trade regulations, waste and misappropriation of socialist property.

The attained level of development of consumer goods production and the tasks facing this sphere require serious restructuring of the work, as well as a well thought out and in-depth development of the plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan.

However, Gosplan's preliminary accounts of the plan outline for 1986 evoke serious concern.

The planned volume of consumer goods output is below the expected level for 1985. Insufficient growth in production is also being planned for commodities of cultural-domestic and farm purpose. This is largely associated with the fact that the production of these goods does not involve all the non-specialized enterprises of group "A" without exception. On the whole, their capacities are weakly utilized and the matter must be corrected by decisive measures.

Gosplan, the ministries and departments must immediately and most thoroughly analyze and stringently consider the available reserves and must provide in their plans such indicators for the development of consumer goods production which would maximally correspond to the public demand.

It is insufficient to orient the coverage of the population's monetary resources toward commodity resources alone. There are definite saturation limits here. Life requires significant expansion of the sphere of services as well.

Much has been done in this direction. However, we must admit that the individual types of services rendered to the population are still not at the required level. Let us take, for example, the provision of services on repair of apartment housing to the public. Within the system of the Ministry of Consumer Services there is a trust for the construction of residential houses and repair of apartments. However, this trust and its repair-construction administrations cannot handle the functions assigned to them, and the public must seek the services of private parties in large numbers. Working in conjunction with the Gosplan, the Ministry of Consumer Services must take measures for strengthening this trust and expanding its material-technical base. The party gorkoms and raykoms and the Soviet of People's Deputies ispolkoms must deal objectively with these questions. There is no justification for the fact that in the Akmyanskiy, Lazdiyskiy and a number of other rayons there are essentially no services offered to the public on construction and repair of apartments. One-third of the rayon combines for consumer services are unable to handle their assignments on apartment repair. The capacities of enterprises in other sectors of the national economy are very weakly utilized in rendering consumer services to the public. Gosplan should be more firm and unswerving. It must not be timid in establishing tasks for the output of consumer goods and services for the ministries, departments or enterprises, regardless of their specialization.

In formulating the outline of the plan for 1986 in the sphere of capital construction, particular attention should be given to ensuring a proper ratio between new construction on the one hand and the reconstruction and technical retooling of enterprises on the other. We can in no way allow the situation whereby fewer capital investments are planned for the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises than in the current year. It is difficult to understand, but it is a fact: the managers of the furniture and wood processing and the light industries and sectors of the agro-industrial complex are making

plans in just this way. It is also important to focus attention on the reality of the plans, and to plan amounts which can be built in normative time periods.

The conference on questions of realization of the Food Program and acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture and other sectors of the APK [agro-industrial complex], which was held at the initiative and under the leadership of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade M. S. Gorbachev in the city of Tselinograd had vital principle importance for strengthening the work of the party on the practical implementation of the agrarian policy and the most successful solution of the country's socio-economic problems.

The party's Central Committee especially stresses the fact that the production forces created in the agrarian sector make it possible to presently implement a large-scale transition of all agricultural production to the intensive path of development. This comprises the main task for the 12th Five-Year Plan. Its fulfillment must become the pivotal point for all political, organizational and economic management work everywhere. For this purpose, it is important now, while the plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan are being formulated, to provide for a concentration of material-technical resources wherever they can give the greatest return and guarantee the realization of quality production in the planned volumes.

But the main thing which we must concentrate on is to better utilize that which we now have at our disposal. Every year the farm production potential becomes stronger. In the 4 years of the five-year plan, the power-worker ratio in the republic's agriculture has increased by almost 32 percent, while the production of gross agricultural products has increased by 30 percent from 1980 through 1984. However, this difference remains significant in the Moletskiy, Utenskiy, Shirvintskiy and Zarasayskiy rayons.

Unproductive application of agricultural technology, a non-integrated approach to the use of land, and primarily reclaimed land, to the application of agro-technical requirements, fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, and to extensive methods of managing animal husbandry, mismanagement and other shortcomings are still allowed in many farms. By a number of important indicators they have led to underfulfillment of state plans and to lagging behind the tasks set forth in the Food Program. According to preliminary computations, the five-year plan for grain production is underfulfilled by 8 percent, and for potatoes--by 16 percent. The rate of production growth in community animal husbandry is also a cause for concern. Although this rate increased with each year of the five-year plan, the average annual production of milk in farms within the public sector (without production obtained by contract agreement from the population) remains at the level of the volume for the 10th Five-Year Plan, and the production of meat will be even lower. The five-year task for sale of livestock and poultry to the state will also remain slightly underfulfilled.

The question arises: could we have achieved more? Of course we could have if everyone everywhere had worked more intensively and skillfully. Let us take for example the present difficult year. Those who were able to countermand the caprices of the weather with proper organization and discipline and with managerial savvy were even this year able to achieve good results. Thanks to this, the plan assignments for most indicators are being fulfilled on the whole throughout the republic, especially for animal husbandry. And on the contrary,

those who were unable to bring themselves up and who worked inertly again allowed a drop as compared with the preceding year.

Today, when the five-year plan is drawing to a close and the 27th Party Congress is approaching, when we are faced with even more crucial and complex tasks in the new five-year plan, an exacting approach to the matter and a high degree of mobilization are necessary as never before. In each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, in each rayon, and in all the labor collectives of the agro-industrial complex we must perform a comprehensive, in-depth and exacting analysis of the results of work performed in the 3 years since the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. We must generalize the positive experience and draw the proper conclusions from the shortcomings, errors and omissions, and designate the landmarks for future work.

What should we pay attention to in the course of performing this work?

The party and its Central Committee are persistently setting the task of making a bolder changeover to new progressive technologies in all sectors of agriculture. In the years of the forthcoming five-year plan, and already in its first year, there is much to be done in terms of cultivating grain cultures on the basis of intensive technologies. We must also achieve a radical breakthrough in the psychology of our agricultural cadres and in their everyday practical work. "At the current stage, the top question," stressed comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the conference in Tselinograd, "is to maintain technological discipline in the fields". Agriculture requires the same technological discipline as industry.

We know, as we have repeatedly learned from the bitter experience of the past, that it is enough to allow the slightest breakdown in the technological chain of cultivating any culture, and this will inevitably result in a poor crop. Every agricultural specialist and every kolkhoz or sovkhoz manager is aware of this fact. Unfortunately, such omissions are permitted time and time again. Let us take, for example, the task for cultivating winter grain crops for next year's harvest on the basis of intensive technologies. This task was submitted to the rayons and the farms back in July. This means that there was enough time to reorganize and to provide for sowing the winter crops in strict correspondence with the technological requirements. This was the approach taken to this most important matter in many rayons and farms. Unfortunately, this was not the case everywhere. The skepticism on the part of some of the managers and specialists became apparent, and turned to inaction and irresponsibility. As on-site investigations showed, in many farms the work was treated in the old manner, and gross disruptions in elementary agro-technical requirements were permitted during sowing. In Shyaulyayskiy rayon, for example, according to the data of statistical accountability, by the middle of September 11,500 hectares were planted according to intensive technologies, or essentially the entire winter plot. But in fact, in many farms up to 20-25 percent of the winter crops were planted on poorly prepared areas. In the "Gilvichyay" and "Raudenay" sovkhozes in this same rayon, not a single hectare of planted ground received any organic fertilizer. And in "Mindaugyay" sovkhoz in Ionishkiy rayon a significant portion of the winter crops was sown on soil which was not fertilized at all. Similar irresponsibility was also allowed in certain farms in other rayons. It has become

possible because the party committees and the agricultural management have limited themselves, as a rule, to holding meetings and handing down tasks to the farms. Specific organizational work was not performed on site, and no strict control was established. Such an attitude toward the matter should not go unpunished or allowed at subsequent stages of the struggle for the harvest.

The Council of Ministers and its Commission on questions of the APK must within a definite time period complete the development of a program to increase grain production for each natural-economic zone of the republic on the basis of widespread application of intensive technologies. In doing so, they must thoroughly understand where and for what reasons we are losing the grain harvest. First of all it is evident that some farms still have an insufficient pool of grain combines. Mobile grain harvesting detachments formed within the rayon associations of Goskonselkhoztekhnika are justifying themselves. We should consider creating such detachments in all rayons. We should take additional measures for strengthening silo and warehousing management in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The questions of introducing progressive technologies relate in full measure also to sowing other cultures, particularly sugar beets, flax and potatoes. We must make it a first priority task to ensure the cultivation of agricultural cultures everywhere according to these technologies and on reclaimed lands. We are still far from being rid of the significant shortcomings in the application of these lands.

The most important question which will determine the success of introducing the intensive technologies is the education of the cadres. Without in-depth knowledge things will not go. Starting with the machinists and ending with the farm managers, all must attain an in-depth mastery of the essence and requirements of intensive technologies and know how to use them properly in practical application. Better use must be made of the winter period to educate the work force.

In a word, the party committees and primary party organizations must view the introduction of intensive technologies and the strict adherence to technological discipline as a matter of great importance and must keep it under constant control.

We must continue to maintain the same line toward intensive development also in animal husbandry. It brings good results. In recent years, the production of milk and meat is growing at a much more rapid pace than the number of head of cattle. The productivity of the dairy herd this year for the first time will reach at least 3.430 kilograms of milk average per cow. The highest level has been achieved in weight gain of hogs being fattened as compared with past years. The sale weight of cattle is gradually increasing. As a result of this, in the 8 months of the current year as compared with last year, the number of head of cattle (not counting the dairy herd) in farms of the public sector increased by 1.5 percent, and the overall weight gain obtained was 9 percent greater than last year. However, by daily weight gain for cattle being fattened (600 g), the highest indicator for 1977 has still not been attained.

Consequently, we must continue to regulate the livestock population in such a way as to fulfill the plans for sale of livestock production to the state, putting the emphasis on introducing intensive methods of production and increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry. Of course, we cannot allow an unsubstantiated reduction in the livestock population, as was the case in Shilalskiy and Shirvinskiy rayons where both the livestock population and the overall weight gain obtained were less than last year. The average weight of calves sold since the beginning of the year by the farms in Shvenchenskiy rayon does not even reach 400 kilograms, and the livestock population here has also been reduced.

This is the time to concern ourselves also with the prospects for production and sale of cattle and hogs for meat in the coming year. We must calculate everything in such a way as to fatten and sell no less livestock and poultry in the first quarter of the new year than in the first quarter of the current year. If we do not ensure this, then we will jeopardize the fulfillment of the plan for the entire year. This plan will be more intensive than for the present year, both in its volume and in connection with the fact that there has been less grain harvested and allocated for forage. We must bring this fact to the attention of all workers in the sectors and all farm workers.

For this purpose, it is very important to retain the necessary output in the livestock population--both for cattle and pigs. Obviously, if the need arises, we will have to hold back the sale primarily of cattle. However, the stock of pigs on the whole should also be retained at last year's level. The reproduction of pigs must be organized in such a manner at all the farms so that the greatest fattening stock will be obtained by the time the grain from the new crop comes in.

The matter of further intensification of animal husbandry depends, as before, on the production of fodders and their quality. The reserves and capacities for further strengthening the fodder base are far from being exhausted. Here too we need a more exacting approach to the matter, a mobilization of all available reserves, and strict adherence to technological discipline. We must begin with improving the planning of fodder production. The starting point in this must be the true demands of livestock raising by each individual farm and rayon. But how do things sometimes turn out in practice? This year the farms of Birzhayskiy, Radvilishkiy, Pakruoyskiy, Kedayskiy, and Shilutskiy rayons fulfilled the plans for hay production by 116-133 percent, but on the average per forage cow they procured only 1.4-1.6 tons of hay. Such plans do more harm than good. They disillusion people and distract them from a creative search for reserves and capacities. We must put a decisive end to such a fallacious practice. This is true not only for hay, but also other types of fodders as well. The Ministries of Agriculture and of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry must control and answer for the reality and intensity of the plans for fodder production.

We must continue to energetically and persistently introduce progressive technologies for fodder procurement and strive toward the strict adherence to these technologies. The capacities for increasing the procurement of combined silos as an important substitute for concentrated fodders in the food rations of pigs are far from being fully utilized. The specialists at the Ministry of Agriculture and the regional administrations must be more persistent in implementing this line. They should also generally show more concern about the

economical expenditure of grain for forage purposes. We still obtain about two-thirds of our pork from relatively small kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms. And we can in no way justify the fact that some of these farms do not prepare moist fodder mixtures with the addition of greens, root crops and potatoes, but instead feed pure combination fodder in dry, or at best, wet form.

The party Central Committee ascribes important significance to the comprehensive introduction of the collective order and cost accounting, as well as other economically substantiated methods of farm management. Recently, especially in the current year, we have made considerable progress in this direction. Much has been done, and this has had a favorable effect on the work of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes. But even here we did not do without lack of systemization and formalism. According to statistical data, 80 percent of the farm production subsections have already been changed over to the collective order with intraorganizational accounting. But in fact many farms have limited themselves merely to the formal aspect of this matter--conclusion of agreements between the farm management and the subsection collectives, while the work proceeds generally in the old way. Some farms have limited themselves only to the lump wage payment system for individual seasonal agricultural jobs. We must introduce the experience of leading farms more rapidly--experience where the principles of intraorganizational accounting and the collective contract order permeate the entire work of the collectives and are wholly aimed at achieving the best end results with the least production expenditures.

The problem of further strengthening the material-technical base for the storage and processing of agricultural products, especially vegetables, potatoes and fruits, remains a current one. The most immediate task is to provide potato storage facilities at each potato farm, if only at first for the seedling material, as well as potato sorting stations so that the potatoes may be supplied to the consumers only in graded order. We must take measures to increase the capacities of the sugar and meat industries and to rebuild and retool a number of enterprises in the food industry. All these and other questions on strengthening and improving the material-technical base for all APK sectors must be resolved in the formulation of plans for 1986 and the 12th Five-Year Plan.

The party committees must organize the discussion of questions which we have examined today at general meetings of the APK labor collectives, as well as in party organizations, utilizing for this purpose the reporting-electoral campaign which is currently in progress. The fulfillment of socio-economic tasks requires a decisive improvement in all the ideological training work and further activization of the human factor in all spheres.

The most important economic-political task of the republic's party, soviet and economic management organs is the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist responsibilities for 1985 as a firm basis for successful work in the first year of the new five-year plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

12322

CSO: 1800/39

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

LISSR BURO ON MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION, STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 13 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"]

[Text] At its regular session, the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania reviewed the course of the preparation of the sectors of the national economy of the republic for work during the fall and winter period of 1985-1986. Having noted the necessity of proper preparation for the coming winter on the part of all power industry projects, industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as housing and municipal services, the Buro of the Communist Party of Lithuania demanded that exhaustive measures be taken without delay in regard to the elimination of the still existing unfinished work and shortcomings.

The gorkoms and raykoms of the party and the primary party organizations were charged with the responsibility to establish systematic and effective control over the work of enterprises and organizations during the fall and winter period, to secure the continuous work of all sectors of the national economy. To increase exactingness toward economic managers and officials for the unconditional and complete fulfillment of the plan tasks and the economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources.

The attention of the Kaunas, Panevezhis and Kapsukas gorispolkoms, the Ignalinskiy, Ionishkskiy, Lazdiyskiy and Mazheykskiy rayispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies was called to serious shortcomings in the preparation of housing and municipal services for the heating season. The chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms were warned about their personal responsibility for the timely and qualitative fulfillment of the entire complex of work in regard to preparation for winter.

To the LiSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the editorial boards of the republic, city and rayon newspapers it was proposed that they do a better job of illuminating the preparation of the sectors of the national economy for the fall and winter period, that they subject persons guilty of shortcomings to severe criticism, and that they do more to generalize and propagate positive experience.

Measures concerning the fundamental increase of the technical level and quality of production in the machine building industry and the development of machine building as the basis of scientific-technical progress during the 12th Five-Year Plan and in the long term to the year 2000 were reviewed at the session.

In the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republic's Council of Ministers in regard to this question, it is noted that certain work is being conducted in the machine building enterprises, in associations and scientific and planning and design organizations with respect to the increase of the technical level, the quality and reliability of the products being turned out, the improvement of the structure and the perfection of production organization.

At the same time, a number of machines, equipment and instruments being produced, in terms of the most important indicators--productivity, reliability, service life, preciseness, material-intensiveness and energy use--do not correspond to the level of advanced scientific-technical achievements. Insufficient use is being made of advanced experience in the sphere of technology, labor organization and production organization. The involvement of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences and institutions of higher education in research and developments is poor.

The following were advanced as a paramount task before the collectives of the sector: A fundamental increase in the technical level, the quality and competitiveness of the products, the transition to the production of new generations of machines and equipment, the technical reequipment and reconstruction of production on the basis of the broad introduction of in principle new manufacturing processes and systems, means of mechanization, automation, robotization, highly-productive equipment, and advanced methods of labor organization and management.

Recommendations were made to the gorkoms and raykoms of the party, the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and the trade union and Komsomol organizations to direct the creative work and activeness of the workers, the engineering-technical workers and employees toward the output of high-quality production and, for this purpose, to make fuller use of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives. To create, in every collective, an atmosphere of intolerance of waste, low quality of articles and work, to strengthen conscientious discipline of the workers, and to increase organization and order.

The prospects of the further development of new directions of biology and biotechnology were discussed at the session, as well as questions of the broad-scale introduction, in industry, agriculture and public health, of the results of scientific research in these spheres.

The Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania adopted a decree on the materials of the VAL'STECHYU LAYKRASHTIS newspaper, devoted to the course of the preparation for a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress. The decree will be published in the press.

The course of the fulfillment of the party decisions aimed at the improvement of the protection of the legal order and the strengthening of the struggle against violations of law was discussed at the session of the Buro. During the discussion of the question, a number of shortcomings in this work were noted. The city and rayon committees of the party and the Soviets of People's Deputies were charged with the responsibility to devote greater attention to

questions of the struggle against antisocial phenomena. To tighten control in this sphere of activity, to increase the personal responsibility of economic managers and other officials for securing discipline and law and order, and to make a strict and principled assessment of every case of deviation from the law. To develop and support, in every conceivable way, the initiative of labor collectives and public formations in the struggle against different kinds of anti-social manifestations.

To the ministries and departments of the republic and to the managers of enterprises it was proposed, in the light of the decisions of the party and the government, to develop greater activeness in their work with respect to the further strengthening of discipline and socialist legality, the improvement of the protection of the legal order and the prevention of violations. In the future, not to allow a single case of impunity in relation to shirkers, bad workmen, drunkards, plunderers and other violators of discipline and the legal order. To make fuller use, in the conduct of this work, of the possibilities of the USSR Law on Labor Collectives, and to lean more heavily on the support of the primary party organizations, leading production workers, and another aktiv.

Other questions of the socio-political life of the republic were also reviewed at the session.

8970

CSO: 1800/51

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES NOVEMBER PARADE IN KIEV

AU151954 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Nov 85 pp 1-3

[Report by Ya.Oleynichenko and S. Ryabov; PRAVDA UKRAINY special correspondents: "Kiev, October Revolution Square"]

[Excerpts] On 7 November the morning was cool and rainy in Kiev. But since this was not an unusual feature of our festive day, an animated and joyful atmosphere prevailed.

On the guest tribunes in October Revolution Square there were party and revolution veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War, shock workers of the first 5-Year periods, front-ranking production workers and innovators, figures from science and culture. There were also members of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, deputies to the USSR and Ukrainian Supreme Soviets, generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy. Present were staff members of the consultates general of the socialist countries in Kiev.

At 1000 Kiev chimes of bells resounded over October Revolution Square.

Comrades V.V. Sherbitskiy, Yu. N. Yelchenko, Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lysashko, I.A. Mozgovou, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu. A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, S.N. Mukja, and Ya. P. Progrebnyak ascended the Central Tribune. The inhabitants of Kiev and guests in the city warmly welcomed the leaders of the Ukrainian Communist Party and the republic's government.

Colonel General V.V. Osipov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District, arrived in the square in an open automobile. He recieved a report from Lieutenant General A.D. Fomin, first deputy commander of the district's troops and officer commanding the parade, and congratulated the soldiers lined up in Kreshchatik on the 68th anniversary of the Great October. They responded with a threefold "Hurray."

The commander of the district troops then ascended the tribune and delivered a speech.

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CSO: 1800/140

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN CP CC EXAMINES DRAFT PLAN, BUDGET

AU261416 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Nov 85 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1986 and a draft state budget of the republic for 1986. It was pointed out that they had been worked out in line with the requirements of the April and the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, and of the draft main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the period 1986-90 and up to the year 2000. Their indexes are, more than in the preceding years, aimed at intensifying and raising production effectiveness, and provide for the further dynamic development of the republic's economy and for an improvement in the people's prosperity. The rates planned for raising the national income, the productivity of communal labor, as well as industrial and agricultural production, for the performance of communal services, retail commodity turnover, and others are higher than those expected in the current year. Intense tasks have been set for saving material, fuel, and energy resources. Considerable means have been allocated for reequipping and reconstructing the existing enterprises, which will allow the qualitative composition of fixed assets to be improved.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to take into account the remarks made and to submit the republic's draft 1986 state plan and budget to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for examination.

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CSO: 1800/140

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

PARTY COMMISSION TASKS DISCUSSED AT SEMINAR

LD071404 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The tasks set out for party commissions in the decisions of the April and October CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations expressed at a session of the Party Control Commission attached to the CPSU Central Committee have been discussed at a Kiev seminar of the heads of party commissions functioning at party gorkoms and raykoms, and party committees having authority of party raykoms.

The seminar was addressed by Titarenko, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee. In solving the tasks of the development of our society, he stressed, the role of party gorkoms and raykoms is increasing since they are regarded as the combat conductors of party policy. Concentrating efforts on ensuring the acceleration of the economic development, on raising the efficiency of social production on the basis of its intensification, and on introducing achievements of the scientific-technical progress, party committees are called on to improve the style and methods of leadership, to improve the selection, distribution and upbringing of cadres, to instill in all communists the feeling of responsibility for tasks entrusted, and to strengthen the spirit of demandingness, self-criticism and business ability.

Party commissions must strengthen their control over the fulfillment of party decisions and national-economic plans, and raise the demandingness for upholding party and state discipline, order and organization. The party commissions should stand guard over the upholding of statutory norms of party life, create strong barriers on the path of mismanagement, call to account those who practice falsifying reports and misusing official positions. It is necessary to observe everywhere the program demand that no party organization, no party worker should remain without control.

Control work should be conducted on a planned basis and of a complex character. It is important to systematically control the fulfillment of the measures concerning the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, improved quality of products, observation of contractual obligations, and tasks related to the economy of resources.

The organization of verification should be approached from the positions of all-party and pan-state interests. Special attention should be paid by party

commissions to the question of admitting new members to the party, to taking care of the purity and dignity of party ranks, to their striving for every communist to be an example in labor, behavior, and in public and personal life.

The duty of Party Control Commission members, Comrade Titarenko stressed, is to show an example of lofty, responsible and creative attitude to their work, principleness and objectivity when solving the questions entrusted, and to be irreconcilable with those who break party and state discipline and the norms of party ethics.

The seminar was also addressed by Botvin, chairman of the Party Control Commission attached to the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee; Kryuchkov, chief of Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee; Kozeruk, Minister of Finance of the Ukrainian SSR; Osipenko, procurator of the Ukrainian SSR; Troyan, chairman of the Republic's Central Statistics Administration; senior officials of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee; officials of ministries and departments of the Ukrainian SSR; scientists; and lecturers of the Supreme Party School attached to the CP of Ukraine Central Committee.

The participants also exchanged party work experiences of party work.

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CSO: 1800/139

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS TECHNICAL TRAINING

LD160008 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party has examined the work of the State Committee for Professional-Technical Training of the Ukrainian SSR concerning the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on improving the supervision over the systems of professional-technical training.

It was noted that during the current 5-Year Plan period the professional-technical schools have trained for the national economy nearly two million skilled workers. The methods for training and educating pupils have been improved.

The attention of the State Committee, its board, and its chairman, Kadatskiy, focused on the serious shortcomings in the supervision over the system of professional-technical training and in the organization of training skilled workers. The weaknesses in the work of the party Buro of the State Committee in instilling party members with high responsibility for the entrusted tasks were noted.

The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party has set before the Committee a demand to take steps toward improving considerably the efficiency of the educational process and strengthening the supervision over professional-technical training. The demand has been made to meet the requirements of national economy in cadres capable of working in conditions of accelerated scientific-technical progress, intensification of production, economic use of all types of resources, and increased responsibility, order, and organization.

Working people's letters to the government, trade union, and law enforcement organs of the Lvov Oblast were also discussed. The Central Committee demanded that the party obkoms and oblispolkoms take steps toward a further improvement in the handling of letters and the organization of personal attention toward citizens, and turned its attention to the low level of [words indistinct.]

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CSO: 1800/139

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVISTS HOLD SEMINAR IN KIEV

LD151602 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] On 10 and 11 November, ideological activists held a seminar in Kiev on propaganda work for the draft of a new edition of the CPSU program, the new party rules and the basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-90 and through the year 2000. Participating in the seminar were the department heads of propaganda and agitation, organizational party work, science and educational establishments; those in charge of the centers of political enlightenment; party obkom lecturers, lecturers of the military area political directorates; scientists; activists of the Knowledge Society; and social science teachers of Kiev institutions of higher education.

The seminar was addressed by Kapto, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee. Lectures were also delivered by (?Smirnitskiy), leader of a group of consultants at the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Kozlov, consultant at the International Department; Kryuchkov, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee; Lopatin, department head at the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee; Abalkin, head of the Political Economy Department at the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee; Sopornin, department head at the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The seminar was also attended by department heads of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee--Kravchuk, Rudich, Merkulov, as well as leaders of a number of Republican organizations and establishments.

The main attention of the seminar's participants was focused on the discussion of new theoretical theses and conclusions that have been creatively developed by the party in accordance with the historical experience and serious economic and social changes that have taken place in the country and international arena prior to the adoption of the third program of the CPSU.

The seminar stressed the need to show in a concrete way, by means of oral and printed propaganda, the continuity and ascendancy of the party's theoretical and political directives, its policy, its creative attitude toward setting and examining new tasks thrust to the forefront by daily life, as well as the

substantiation and realization of the program aims and prospects for the further development of Soviet society.

All means of ideological work are called for to actively propagate the central idea which links all [words indistinct] the precongress documents [words indistinct] and to achieve on this basis a qualitatively new condition of the Soviet society.

Labor collectives and their primary cells, such as sections, teams, farms and laboratories, should become the centers of teaching and explaining these documents. The party organizations are called upon to use all forms and means of ideological work to reach every citizen and assist working people in mastering well the party's program goals and tasks in the sphere of internal and external policy. It is important that every worker should be aware of the grand scale and [words indistinct] of the tasks set out by the party as well as the objective necessity of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society as a basis for raising the well-being of the people and strengthening the might of the socialist homeland in its steadfast struggle for peace and international security.

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CSO: 1800/139

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

UKSSR SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS MEETING ON STATE BUDGET

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 11 Nov 85 p 3

[Unattributed article: "In the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR"]

[Text] In connection with the upcoming session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet instructed the Planning and Budget Commission and other permanent commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet to make a preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1986, progress in fulfilling the 1985 plan, the state budget of the UkSSR for 1986 and also the report on the fulfillment of the budget for 1984 and to draft conclusions concerning them.

The Presidium recommended that the permanent commissions, guided by the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev and the decisions of the May (1985) plenary session of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, concentrate their attention on ensuring an increase in the effectiveness of social production on the basis of an acceleration in scientific and technical progress, an across-the-board increase in labor productivity, further improvement in the utilization of the production potential that has been created, strengthening of discipline and organization, broad mobilization of existing reserves in the national economy and the balanced adjustment of the plan and budget indicators.

The first plenary session of the Planning and Budget Commission took place on November 10 with the participation of representatives of other permanent commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet. The meeting was conducted by the chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, V. G. Malomuzh.

The deputy chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the UkSSR State Planning Commission, V. A. Masol, gave a report on the state plan for economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR for 1986 and on the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1985.

The report of the first deputy finance minister of the UkSSR, I. A. Zabrodin, on the state budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1986 and on the fulfillment of the state budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1984 was heard. At the session the procedures and schedules were established for reviewing the plan and budget for 1986, the progress in fulfilling the plan in 1985, and the report on the

fulfillment of the budget for 1984. For this purpose 16 joint preparatory commissions were created.

Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet
Yu. G. Vakhtin, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR
P. G. Kostyuk, and Secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet N. G. Khomenko participated in the session.

On the same day organizational meetings of the preparatory commissions took place at which plans for work were confirmed and other questions were discussed.

12893

CSO: 1800/104

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

ARMENIAN CP CC BURO DISCUSSES NEW PARTY DOCUMENTS, OTHER ISSUES

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Central Committee Buro of the Armenian Communist Party, together with the secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms, the leaders of ministries, departments, social organizations, and the mass media, reviewed the problems associated with the discussion, propaganda and explanation of the new edition of the CPSU Program, changes in the Party Regulations, and the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Growth in the USSR for 1986-1990 and the time period beyond up to the year 2000.

It was noted that all the measures undertaken in this area should be of a specific and business-like nature; they should be conducted efficiently and enthusiastically and with the energetic participation of both communists and non-communists. Party committees and organizations were asked to focus their attention in their discussion of the documents on the issue of intensifying production, accelerating scientific-technical progress, strengthening the economy, enhancing organization and discipline, concentrating the efforts of labor collectives on the absolute fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations for 1985, and further expanding national competition to meet the 27th CPSU congress with dignity. The mass media should publish regularly theoretical and propagandistic articles dealing with the fundamental problems contained in the document drafts before the 27th CPSU congress, the responses and letters of workers, as well as the obligations of collectives, individual hard-chargers, and production innovators, which were pledged in honor of the upcoming party congress.

The Central Committee Buro discussed measures concerning the fundamental enhancement of the technical level and quality of machine-building production, and the development of machine-building as the basis of scientific-technical progress in the 12th Five-Year Plan and beyond to the year 2000. These measures are aimed at the realization of tasks advanced at the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and during the July 1985 conference of the CPSU Central Committee. The adopted decree sets forth specific tasks regarding the building, expanding, reconstructing, and the technical reequipping of the associations and enterprises of the branch. Construction ministries and the corresponding enterprises have to ensure in a timely manner the preparation of

technical documents, the construction and introduction into operation of new capacities. Party gorkoms and raykoms, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol agencies, and administrative directors have been asked to channel the creativity and activity of workers, technical engineers, and employees into fulfilling assigned tasks and releasing only high-quality machine-building production.

The issue of further developing the physical base of trade and public catering for the years 1986-1990 and beyond to the year 2000 was also reviewed. It was noted that the republic has seen in recent years an enlargement of the network central distributing refrigerators, storehouses, department stores, self-service centers, and factories producing semifinished items, and a more extensive application of progressive forms of salesmanship; these forms have made it more easy for the public to deal with sales personnel. However, the expansion of the network of trade and public catering enterprises and their equipping with modern appliances is occurring slowly; there is a shortage of stores, cafeterias, and cafes in many places.

The decree, which was adopted jointly with the republic's Council of Ministers, developed measures which ensure the further expansion of the physical base in trade and public catering on the basis of the application of achievements in science and technology, the expansion of the network of trade facilities, the enhancement of the quality of products, and the nature of public service. Corresponding tasks were entrusted to the party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets of national deputies, and the corresponding ministries and departments.

The question of building and utilizing housing, and social, cultural, and personal service facilities in Novyy Urengoy for the years 1986-1990 was also discussed. A number of the republic's organizations have been designated for completing building and assembly work. The corresponding ministries and departments have been tasked with ensuring the completion of efforts in the preparation and total construction of buildings, the production of items, the development of measures for creating the requisite conditions for the organization of the labor and daily routine of the workers building facilities in Novyy Urengoy.

Having discussed the status of compliance with the CPSU Central Committee's decree on "The Measures Combating Drunkenness And Alcoholism," the Central Committee Buro of the Armenian Communist Party noted that the course taken by the party to eradicate drunkenness and alcoholism has been received with the total approbation and support of the republic's workers. At the same time, it was revealed that the struggle for sobriety should be intensified and made more uninterrupted and consistent. Party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations need to strengthen the efforts directed at consolidating the noted favorable trends in the struggle against drunkenness, eliminate the shortcomings in this endeavor. Mass media agencies are required to spread as much as possible all information on the problems in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and focus particular attention on the propaganda and dissemination of the best experience in the efforts on labor collectives and social organizations

The Central Committee Buro of the Armenian Communist Party also passed resolutions on a number of other issues dealing with the enhancement of the republic's economy and cultural level.

12247

CSO: 1830/111

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

USSR RATIFIES LEGAL COOPERATION TREATY WITH TUNISIA

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH
RESPUBLIK in Russian No 32, 7 Aug 85 p 499

[Text] Ukase No 581 of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

On the ratification of the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tunisian Republic on legal assistance in civil and criminal affairs.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To ratify the treaty on legal assistance in civil and criminal affairs between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Tunisian Republic, which was signed in Moscow on 26 June 1984, and was presented for ratification by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
A. Gromyko

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
T. Menteshashvili

Moscow, The Kremlin, 25 July 1985
No 2904-XI

/12232
CSO: 1830/186

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

NEW ALMA-ATA GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY ELECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 5 December 1985 carries on page 2, a 50-word KazTAG report on the 4 December Alma-Ata Gorkom Plenum, which examined an organizational issue.

G.V. Shuliko was elected first secretary and buro member of the Alma-Ata Gorkom. Shuliko is the former second secretary of the Alma-Ata Obkom.

ALMA-ATA, SEMIPALATINSK OBKOM SECRETARIES ELECTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 December 1985 carries on page 2 a 150-word KazTAG report on two obkom plenums.

The first, the Alma-Ata Obkom Plenum, examined organizational issues. It relieved G.V. Shuliko of his duties as obkom second secretary in connection with his transfer to other work. A.I. Shchekota was elected second secretary. Shchekota is the former first deputy minister of the KaSSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

The plenum also relieved T. Sadykulov of his duties as obkom secretary and buro member in connection with his transfer to other work. K.K. Baykyenov was elected secretary and buro member.

The Semipalatinsk Obkom Plenum examined an organizational issue. The plenum relieved T.Ya. Khryapov of his duties as secretary and buro member in connection with his retirement. G.I. Mishchenko was elected obkom secretary and buro member. Mishchenko is the former head of the Obkom Department of Organizational and Party Work.

/12232
CSO: 1830/190

PARTY AND STATE AFFAIRS

MINISTERIAL NEGLECT OF DASHKESEN MINES IN AZSSR CHARGED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 October 1985 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by A. Alyyev, first secretary of the Dashkasan Raykom, on problems in the rayon mining industry, of which the major operation is the Azerbaijan Mountain Ore Refining Kombinat. It is pointed out that "there is a great lag in the growth rate of production and labor productivity, and existing potential has not been fully utilized. A significant percentage of equipment in the plants is antiquated, and mechanized operations in loading and unloading are exploited poorly. The problems are such that their solution depends on republic and union organizations." As a consequence of these problems, formerly profitable institutions "have entered the ranks of those working at a loss. One could have prevented this, but the relevant institutions, primarily the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, have shown no deep interest in the operation of the plant."

/8309

CSO: 1830/194

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROCESS, EFFECT ON TV PROGRAMS VIEWED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 8, Aug 85 (signed to press 9 Jul 85) pp 60-61

[Interview with Vadim Petrovich Volkov, candidate of philosophical sciences, editor-in-chief of the Central Editorial Board For Letters and Sociological Research; conducted by O. Kirillov; date and place not specified: "Television and the Viewer"]

[Text] Over a year ago a Central Editorial Board For Letters and Sociological Research was established within the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio [Gosteleradio].

Vadim VOLKOV, candidate of philosophical sciences and editor-in-chief of this editorial board, tells us about the way television looks when reflected in the sociological mirror, and about the organization of a two-way link to the television audience.

[Question] Vadim Petrovich, which shows are most popular with viewers?

[Answer] The most popular of all is the informational program "Vremya" [Time], which is viewed each evening by, on the average, 150 million persons. As a matter of fact, this show has become the principal nationwide source of political information in our country. Another news and public information program, "Segodnya v mire" [Today In the World], attracts from 80 to 90 million viewers.

In second place in popularity after the program "Vremya" are premieres of television movies, particularly serialized movies. These are seen by up to 100 million viewers. Popular-science and discovery programs such as "Ochevidnoye -- neveroyatnoye" [The Obvious Is Improbable], "V mire zhivotnykh" [Animal World] and "Klub puteshestvennikov" [Travelers' Club] have a large audience. Sports broadcasts are also quite popular.

As for the audience size for other television shows and special broadcasts, it varies from 80 percent of the potential audience down to only 2-3 percent. These indices are not so much dependent upon the quality of programming as upon its subject matter, genre, target audience and time slot.

Sociological research indicates that the "average statistical" Soviet viewer spends 2.5 hours watching television each day, and more than three hours each non-workday. In Western countries this figure is higher. But this is by no

means an indication that television is less popular here. It simply means that, unlike in the West, television has not monopolized workers' free time, has not become their sole source of spiritual values, has not replaced the theater, music, books etc. It is interesting to note that after a screen adaptation of a literary work has been shown on television, the demand for that book in libraries and stores increases sharply.

In addition to determining the popularity of programs, we also try to determine their degree of influence on viewers. Thus, a survey was conducted in our country among graduates of general educational schools, students of vocational and technical schools and young workers concerning the role of television in teenagers' vocational orientation. This survey showed that certain television programs, along with parents' opinions, had an active influence on choice of vocation by 70.7 percent of school age children and 62.8 percent of young workers.

Here is another fact: it has been determined that the appearance of television in those remote regions of Siberia and the Far North where this five-year plan's most important construction projects are underway has reduced population migration in these areas. That is to say, television speeds up the public's adaptation to unaccustomed living conditions and helps on a daily basis to give people a link to the entire country and to the places from whence they come. Television helps them maintain the accustomed structure of their lives.

[Question] What is the primary goal of sociological viewer research? What is its practical application?

[Answer] The primary goal in conducting public opinion polls is to render editorial boards practical assistance in improving programming and obtaining essential social information for reaching programmatic decisions in the realm of television and radio broadcasting.

Today effective functioning of television and radio broadcasting, which have become the most powerful means of disseminating mass information, is possible only when reliable, practical, complete and scientifically-based information is available to tell us to what degree and by what means television and radio broadcasting affect viewers and the formation of public opinion and, finally, how precisely it [i.e. broadcasting] expresses this opinion. This was a subject of discussion at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The Central Editorial Board for Letters and Sociological Research, set up after the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, is designed to accumulate all information on the television and radio audience, on its reaction to specific broadcasts and propaganda campaigns, and on public opinion relative to current political, economic and social issues.

This editorial board combines the former Center for Scientific Programming, which previously did audience studies and research on the effectiveness and effect of Central Television [TsT] and All-Union Radio [VR], with the letters departments of TsT and VR, which previously analyzed mail.

[Question] Is it correct to say that this reorganization does not signal that

sociological research is being made a top priority and that analysis of mail is being relegated to a secondary role?

[Answer] Sociological viewer research and work with letters are mutually complementary and enriching. Therein lies the main purpose of this reorganization. Whereas sociological research gives us an idea of main, general tendencies, of the state of social consciousness as a whole, a television viewer's letter reflects the opinion of a specific person, his understanding of problems and his evaluation of our programs.

Each year Gosteleradio receives approximately two million letters. Analysis of these shows that a tendency toward reduction in the number of complaints is evident; now the mail more often contains responses to decisions made by the party and the government. There has been an increase in the number of analytical letters, suggestions for improvement in the functioning of party, soviet and economic organs and utilization of reserves in our economy etc. There are many such letters in the mail addressed to L. Voznesenskiy and V. Beketov, TsT political commentators, and others. The content of viewer responses to television and radio shows has become more serious.

[Question] Tell us about the basic topic of this research.

[Answer] In the near future we are going to be taking a poll of television viewers and radio listeners concerning their attitudes toward literary and dramatic broadcasts. We would like to find out what we have to do to ensure that such programs will more fully satisfy the needs and interests of the most diverse groups of the population, and will be watched or listened to with great interest. The search for optimal creative and programmatic decisions in this area of radio and television broadcasting is a task of primary importance. For it is precisely television and radio which most actively help to erase the distinction between urban and rural areas, because they penetrate the most remote regions of our country. Thanks to them the concept of the "provinces" in a spiritual or cultural sense is disappearing from our lives.

At the same time there also exist certain problems. Unfortunately, sometimes the majority of television viewers prefers to watch a mediocre movie in the evening. This despite the fact that very interesting cultural and educational shows devoted to classical music, poetry and the beaux arts are on at the same time; on the average these shows attract only five percent of our audience.

[Question] Does this mean that television should drop cultural and educational shows from its programming?

[Answer] Of course not. Firstly, when applied to TV the term "small audience" is highly relative. For example, that five percent of viewers who watch the Bolshoi Theater's opera "Boris Godunov" on television represent roughly 11-12 million individuals. And this is usually the size of the audience which shows interest in opera performances on television. In order for so many people to see an opera at the theater it would be necessary to give over 5,000 performances.

The topic of another study is "The Working Class Audience: Opinions on TsT."

We propose to conduct it in Kemerov and Novosibirsk oblasts and in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. Right now TsT faces the task of extending multichannel broadcasting to virtually the entire population of our country by 1990. Today 87 percent of the population can receive the TsT's first channel, and 47 percent receive the second channel. So we want to obtain information which would allow Gosteleradio programming services to coordinate broadcasting under conditions where multichannel television will reach all regions.

[Question] How is sociological research usually conducted?

[Answer] Each of our studies begins with definition of goals and compilation of a program. The next step is development of a population model for the region where the study will be conducted. In this model all sociodemographic groups have proportional representation. Usually 1,500-2,000 persons are included in such a model. A poll of these people gives us an idea of the whole spectrum of opinion which exists in society on a given issue.

Each poll is conducted simultaneously in eight to ten regions of our country: large cities, rayon centers, villages and settlements. We also conduct spot polls of public opinion over the course of a week. Such was the case, for example, when we were determining viewers' opinions of the new TsT shows "Mir i molodyozh" [Peace and Young People], "Salyut, festival!" [Hail, Festival] and others.

Our employees conduct the surveys. They are assisted by republic and oblast committees for television and radio broadcasting. We also depend upon part-time activists. In Moscow, for example, a network of part-time interviewers has been set up. These interviewers are active at industrial enterprises, institutions, scientific research institutes, schools, VUZ's, DEZ, [not further identified], and housing offices.

Sociological information gathered in the course of these surveys is analyzed and then collated at USSR Gosteleradio's data processing center. On the basis of these data an objective picture is compiled and practical recommendations developed.

[Question] Vadim Petrovich, how are these taken into consideration when programming is put together?

[Answer] We present our conclusions and recommendations for review by the editorial collegium of the state committee, and it makes a decision which is binding for every editorial board. Thus, the decision was made to cancel the satirical program "Krugom 16" [16 in a Circle], which had provoked numerous critical comments. But if we see that a show which is on the whole good and useful has simply not yet found its audience, or if there have been some errors in its scheduling, then we try to eliminate these shortcomings and increase the effectiveness and quality of programming. This was the case with the shows "Chemu i kak uchat v PTU" [How and What Is Studied At a Vocational and Technical School], "Mir i molodyozh," "Do 16 i starshe" [Up To 16 and Above] and a number of others.

[Question] Has there ever been a case where the results of your work extended beyond the bounds of Gosteleradio work?

[Answer] During the period of nationwide discussion of the secondary school reform several program on this topic were broadcast. As a result, USSR Gosteleradio received thousands of letters from television viewers and radio listeners, making proposals and comments relative to the plan for reform of general educational schools. All of them were painstakingly summarized and then sent on to the appropriate commission on preparations for the final version of the reform plan.

[Question] Is your research expensive?

[Answer] A large part of the conducting of polls is done on a community basis, so we don't pay people for filling in questionnaires and survey sheets. So our expenditures are not great, and they are fully justified by the increase in the quality of programming.

[Question] Does sociological research yield any unexpected results?

[Answer] The main thing for us is to either confirm or refute a given working concept. But in conducting polls we also obtain new and sometimes unexpected information.

For example, a survey conducted in Moscow in September of last year, during the debut chess match between Karpov and Kasparov, showed that interest in live broadcasts from the Column Hall of the House of Unions considerably exceeded all expectations. Interest in the world chess championship was virtually universal. One-fourth of Moscow's population watched each chess match on television. Roughly the same situation prevailed throughout the entire country. But then the match grew into a sort of chess marathon resulting in draws, and a follow-up poll conducted several months later showed that only five percent of all television viewers were still interested in the live broadcasts from the Column Hall of the House of Unions. From a mass audience's point of view the match had lost the qualities of surprise and watchability. Of course, the sports editorial board had to take this new situation into consideration when preparing its program schedule.

[Question] What is the outlook for the work of your editorial board?

[Answer] Today, along with the Central Editorial Board for Letters and Sociological Research within USSR Gosteleradio, similar editorial boards and departments are in operation in 12 of the 14 republic and a number of the oblast and kray television and radio committees. Arming them with scientific methodology, coordinating their work and structuring it according to a unified plan and schedule, we are counting on raising the sociological service of Soviet television and radio to a new level of quality and creating a reliably and efficiently functioning mechanism for viewer input.

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CSO: 1830/64

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

IZVESTIYA ON LATVIAN VIDEO DISTRIBUTION

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by N. Kishchik and Ye. Vostrukhov, in Riga and Moscow, under the rubric "A Problem": "Video Lessons"]

[Text] A gray folder, swelling up from documents.... The course of an investigation of criminal cases in Riga, through which have passed several persons who had been on to a good thing in the now fashionable passion for videos, is recorded in them. They circulated them [videos], speculated in the technology, and arranged paid showings in secluded apartments and deserted premises.

Do you remember Bradbury's "The Weald"? It is a dramatic story and warning about what can happen if children are given away fecklessly and without control to a "video nanny" for an education. In Bradbury's story, the children most of all loved the "picture" in which the lions of the wild steppes of Southern Africa came to life. When the parents who had come to their senses wanted to take it away, the children "summoned" the beasts and gave their parents to them to be torn to pieces. Of course, Bradbury was far removed from the struggle with videos. The fantasy writer came out against the cruel and uncontrolled use of that force which arises from the union of anti-human fabrications in the imitation art of modern technology.

And to wit we remembered the fantastic events in the children's room from this story when we became acquainted with the conclusions of an expert commission which had studied 415 videos confiscated from underground video dealers. The conclusions were simple: the propagation of cruelty and violence and of mysticism and superstition, base fabrications propagating anti-humanism, and clear or hidden anti-Sovietism in certain videos.

One of the several "cases" was about how evening "video showings" were arranged for juveniles in a building subject to demolition, but still chosen by underground video speculators. Analogous details were encountered in the other "cases": for the most part,

children were also the video viewers of a certain "Shtangist" ["Weight-Lifter"]; and when Kaspar Nodiyevs' "showing" was interrupted, the light that suddenly blazed up lit up the faces of students of institutions and schools--in all about 50 persons. One of the small speculators mixed "business" with a job in a pioneer camp.... As is apparent, the point now is not just about dirty money and speculation, but about how an encroachment on the souls of children and juveniles was carried out for the sake of profit.

A certain Shostakovskiy organized viewings of videos in the apartments of his male and female friends. Approximately ten persons came to the "showings", and each one laid out a ten-ruble note. "Taxi-Driver Girls", "The Girls from Paris", and nonsense similar to them which was brought in from abroad by means unknown, were the highlights of the repertoire. The film operation turned out to be short-lived, and was assessed by a people's court of Proletarskiy Rayon in Riga in the following manner: one and a half years of deprivation of freedom, the confiscation of property, and the exaction of 500 rubles in favor of the government. In this case, the court was guided by the articles of the Criminal Code which specify the punishment for the distribution of pornographic publications and for the illegal organization of arrangements for showings with the collection of money.

Shostakovskiy's "colleagues" in the profession also found themselves in the dock. Several public catering workers, a "car-care center laborer", an electrician, and former head of a supply store (he is the owner of a two-story private home in Yurmala), and other "film enlighteners" were on the list of persons who were found guilty of "video speculation". They very willingly began to testify, shielding themselves and not sparing [their] former "colleagues". "We became closer acquainted with Yugov, and he began to entrust equipment to me. The payment with Yugov was drawn up based on the usage time of the equipment." These are lines from the testimony of a certain V. Zolotin. They conclude with a stereotype: "I have realized the total criminality of my actions...." And Yugov also "realized" this. This began when he lent his apartment for the showing of videos, and then he himself made his way into the dealers. With a couple of friends, he bought on the "black market" of the Sharp commission shop, and he paid a dealer acquaintance for the alteration of a Foton television. He was robbed, apparently on the direction of friends, and once again he had summoned up his strength, once again had "provisioned himself" through the Sharp [commission shop] for 9,600 rubles, and he was robbed again and he had rushed--where?--to the militia.... The customs of this little world were cruel, indeed they were compared to the "heroes" of those films which they offered to flabbergasted "viewers". Speculation in small items is alternated with unconcealed criminal activity, large-scale thefts, depravity and well-developed methods of

swindling simpletons' money.

Soon after the conviction of the "video businessmen" in the Civil Code of the Latvian SSR, and new article--[No.] 174--appeared.

"The distribution of video cassettes, video disks and other materials with recording, which by their nature may bring harm to the state and social order, and to the health and morality of the population, and equally the showing of similar recordings, will entail a warning or the imposition of a fine to a citizen in the amount of 50 rubles, and up to 100 rubles to officials, along with the confiscation of materials in the video recording and of the means which reproduce a video recording."

As we see, in Latvia conclusions have been made and dealers' hands have been slapped. But let us go to the Orbit specialty store there in Riga. There is no trace of either video accessories or cassettes. They have not appeared for sale at all. But when will they appear? "It is a total fog," joked one of the disappointed shoppers.

As it seems to us, the obvious anomalies in this very delicate problem have generated two counter currents: an ever-growing interest in videos and a shortage of video technology and of cassettes for it.

Drop into the capital's Elektronika store, which is known to all video fans. The video accessory Elektron is displayed in its store window, and also cassettes for it. But a talk with the consultant does not leave a trace of the optimism that had arisen.

"Is it possible to write a check to pay?"

"No. Accessories are not on free sale. They are sold by registration. The last registration was in March. There are 2,000 persons on the list. When will the next registration be? It is not known...."

"But is it possible to buy the cassettes in the store window? Or blank ones?"

"You may, but not all of them. The blank ones are obtained only through coupons of a factory of origin of tape recorders. One must stand in line."

Meanwhile, the beginning of this line is not at the entrance to the store, but much further away. And it did not begin yesterday, but when the efforts of "home cinema" enthusiasts were badly shattered on the wall of the unwillingness and inability to appreciate its prospects.

Here a small excursion into the past is necessary. The first mention about a video television in the world press appeared in 1956. After ten years, approximately in the middle of the 1960's, the first concert, recorded on video, was transmitted by television in our country. Shortly thereafter in 1967, the first native video tape recorder for consumer consumption was created. The gap with the world level of the development of video technology was minimal then. However, it has increased with each year. As usual in such cases, "objective" reasons have been found for explanations: the high cost of video tape recorders, an inaccurate selection of cassettes for production, the low quality of film, etc. As far as they--the reasons--are "objective", such a case is evident: approximately two decades ago video technology and cassettes for it had already filled up the counters of the stores of many countries, except ours. Is this harsh? But, indeed, one must nevertheless call things by their names, and not dress up oversights and negligence in clothes which do not damage pride! When arguments went on about what "home cinema" is and by which department to govern it, the popularity of videos grew in the halo of a shortage. Industrious dealers, sensitive to such a type of novelty, had smelled a profit.

An acceleration of the development of modern models of video technology and a sharp increase of the production of video tape recorders were provided for in decrees adopted concerning the problems of the production and sale of video tape recorders and of cassettes with recordings of video programs to the population. But today the desire of many fans to purchase, for example, Voronezh video tape recorders which successfully compete with imported technology still remains a dream.

A mighty technical base for the pressing of recordings of video programs on cassettes was to have been created in the Kopirfilm production enterprise (500,000 units per year). How is the business going now? Some 25,000 cassettes--such a figure was designated in the Moscow film-printing factory in 1985....

In one of his conversations with journalists, Ye. Voytovich, the managerial head of the film distribution and of the film lending service of USSR Goskino [State Committee for Cinematography], has reported that more than 200 video programs have already been pressed onto cassettes, having added that "this is only the beginning". Is this a little or a lot? Let us remember that 415 video programs of dubious origin were submitted for an expert's opinion in Riga!

There is separate talk about what would like to be seen in introducing cassettes to video accessories. For the present, in terms of the production of cassettes with recordings of video programs, there are the large-screen rolled films of previous years and films on folktale motifs. What are they asking for?

Operation issues shot at film festivals and art festivals, novelties of the television screen, musical reviews and recordings of variety shows. Immediately after the conclusion of the Moscow Film Festival, they began to ask for cassettes with the competition films and with films outside the competition: many readers read in the newspapers that along with the purchase of a film at the festival, agreements were often concluded on its transfer to a cassette. The repertoire for "home cinema" is so serious an affair that it is difficult to create it by the mechanical copying of old rolled films. Apparently it is worthwhile to think about the creation of intelligent, educationally applied films for people fascinated by gardening and handicrafts, and of educational aids for schoolchildren and students, and for the video followers among young owners, pioneers and pensioners. By whom and how will they be created, and on what basis?

And then there is the present cost of cassettes.... They told us at the Elektronika store that the cost is from 50 to 100 rubles. Isn't that too much? Indeed, it is not worth it to overrate, for example, "Vasilisa Prekrasnaya" ["Vasilisa the Beautiful"]. This cassette is being bought in order to erase the recording and to make another one--it is not necessary to be mistaken on this score.

In a word, it is necessary to think about the prospects of videos for everyone. It is video which, indisputably, has many merits in education and instruction, and in the enrichment of our leisure-time. Video libraries have already appeared in which it is possible to rent a film. This novelty is enjoying a current popularity. In the Shchetsin restaurant in Riga, enthusiasts have arranged a disco bar, and the viewing of programs and dance intervals. This, so to speak, is video in a restaurant performance. Elvira Georgiyevna Dreyband, the chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Cinematography, has told about still another variant.

"We are remodeling a location with an area of 330 square meters right now. We will have a depository of video cassettes, a rental center, a cocktail bar, video tape recorders with their own program, and a small hall for viewings...."

This is still only individual attempts to assimilate video possibilities. In all, there are only 20 video libraries in the country. The Moscow film-printing factory has received an order to provide them with cassettes. Of course, the network of video libraries will be expanded. But here is the question: should they become "small" cinemas in their own way, along with the network of already existing "large" cinemas? Is it not more reasonable to be concerned about the expansion of rental centers for video cassettes for home viewing, and not to be moved by the expensive entertainment video libraries? Indeed, not to apply the possibilities of videos to restaurants and bars? The problems

of discotheques, in due course "linked" with bars and cocktails, teach caution. Undoubtedly, "home cinema" will enter our life more and more. In the published "Complete Program of the Development of the Production of Consumer Consumption Goods and of the Service Sphere for 1986-2000", it is projected to bring the production of cassette tape recorders up to 60,000 items in 1990, and up to 120,000 in the year 2000. This is our tomorrow. And the better utilization of the possibilities of videos should be thought about today.

"Video is a new and very powerful ideological weapon. Video can propagandize both good and evil with great power. If we do not understand this in good time, and underestimate its possibilities, the vacuum will be filled by our enemies."

It is possible to argue with this claim, but an undoubtedly knowledgeable man, an investigator from Riga who, in the performance of his duty, became acquainted with the "heroes" of several trials over "video businessmen," formulated it.

As they say, it would be a lesson for future use. We have viewed the dawn of video--we should not overlook the midday....

12810

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MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA

AZSSR: AGITATORS CRITICIZED FOR 'SUPERFICIALITY'

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 10 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by B. Asadov on a self-criticism session conducted by the party organization at the Oktyabr kolkhoz in Salyan Rayon. "When communists analyze the status of ideological work, they have not been satisfied only with education. At the same time, it was demonstrated that there is a degree of superficiality in the work of agitators and political informers; they are making no effort to find their way into men's hearts. The entire village population is not surrounded by the channels of educational influence." To overcome this particular shortcoming, it was proposed that a culture-sports complex be created.

AGITPROP DISPLAYS CRITICIZED IN AZERBAIJAN CP DAILY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 31 October 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word lead editorial on the need to improve pictorial and other forms of public agitation. It is pointed out that "often the presentation of agitation is at a low esthetic level. Some stands, posters and slogans lack life; they are without taste or overly ornate. Often they are not located according to a well-conceived system." These shortcomings are especially prevalent in rural areas such as Gasym Ismayylov, Shamkhor and Lachyn Rayons, where the form and content of such agitation techniques and displays have not been changed "in years."

/8309

CSO: 1830/195

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

TUSSR: IDEOLOGY CONTRIBUTES TO SUCCESS OF SOCIALIST COMPETITION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by J. Mustakov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Danev Raykom, on ideological successes to be achieved during the cotton harvest. "We are taking many steps to guarantee this season ideologically. At the center of attention is the proper organization of socialist competition." It is added that "we use various methods to contribute to the success of the competition. All aspects of cultural work done for cotton workers at the work place have been improved. Field camps have been turned into a center of mass-cultural efforts, into a second home for the kolkhozniks. A large group of ideological workers are organizing their political work to inspire the rural workers to productive labor. Agitation brigades are always routed through the fields."

/8309

CSO: 1830/185

RELIGION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ESTHETICS, RELIGION DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 25 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Alipasha Aliyev, docent at the Azerbaijan Polytechnic Institute, on the relationship between esthetics and religion. "Religion, because it is unable to prevent the great cultural progress taking place in our country and because it has lost its earlier influence on social life, is attempting to make wide use of antiquated traditions, especially the fast, prayer, the obeisance, Muharram, and respect for the pir and the saints, by reviving them, cloaking them in national garb and depicting them as a progressive people's customs and traditions. The harm of religious customs and traditions consists primarily of the fact that they distance man from an active life position and attempt to keep him inactive, helpless and defenceless by reinforcing his belief in super-natural, fantastic existences. In order to liberate man from ceremonies which have a powerful religious influence, one must disseminate folk customs and holidays which possess esthetic power in a new form." It is explained that religion's power is due in part to its exploitation of esthetically powerful rituals.

/8309

CSO: 1830/196

CULTURE

HAJYBEYOV OPERA REJECTS SUFI THEMES

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 11 October 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by Zahid Akbarov on the sources of the Hajybeyov opera "Sheykh San'an"; the article coincides with the 100th anniversary of Hajybeyov's birth. "This subject originated from the narrative 'Tuhfatu'l-Muluk', which was written during the Crusades; it has been used in various treatments by Sufi and mystical writers for centuries. The 'San'an' subject, often changing its ideational direction, also came to be widely spread in folklore." In Hajybeyov's interpretation, he expresses the idea that "pure love is stronger than any kind of religious dogma."

AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE TO GIVE STUDENTS PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 25 October 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,000-word review by Sadyg Shukurov of S. Safarov's 'Azerbaijani Literature and the Patriotic Education of Students' (Maarif, 1985). The reviewer notes that "literature is the most powerful tool in the ideological sector. Because this important quality of literature was taken into consideration at the 26th CPSU Congress and in the modern school reform, attention is being given to its teaching and the publication of new teaching aids. This demand placed major duties on teachers and directed them to write new textbooks and aids." In this regard, the Safarov book is a worthy contribution. "Here, the principle of introducing the ideas of patriotism, proletarian internationalism and the friendship of peoples into the class room and teaching process are demonstrated correctly."

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CSO: 1830/197

SOCIAL ISSUES

LEGAL EXPERTS DISCUSS SOVIET 'DEMOCRATISM'

PM140935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 85 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences I. Ilinskiy and Candidate of Juridical Sciences I. Rozhko under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Democratism of the Soviet Political System"]

[Text] A special place among the historical advantages of our society belongs to its political system which is the embodiment of the power of the working people headed by the working class and represents an active factor of social progress. The USSR Constitution states that this system "ensures the efficient administration of all social affairs, the increasingly active participation of the working people in the life of the state, and a proper balance between citizen's real rights and freedoms and their obligations and responsibilities to society."

Real socialism extends democracy to the economic, political, social, and cultural spheres of society's life. This is why the party attaches special importance to the development of the initiative and creativeness of the masses and their active involvement in the administration of state and social affairs. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, the activation of the entire system of political and social institutions, deepening of socialist democracy, and self-administration by the people is one of the main avenues of our developments.

I

The great October victory laid the foundations for the practical implementation of the Marxist ideas concerning the power of the people which develops "the administration of the people by the people" (K. Marx, F. Engels Works, volume 17, page 350). Prompted by the experience of the Paris Commune, they were developed and concretized by V.I. Lenin. The Republic of the Soviets as the state of a new type, he noted, opens up "the possibility for the working people... to participate more actively in building a new society themselves" (Complete Works, volume 36, page 171).

The founders of scientific communism regarded the practical participation of the masses in the elaboration, discussion, adoption, and implementation of political and socioeconomic decisions as the main content of socialist democracy.

During socialist building the system of soviet, trade union and other organizations through which the working people are participating in the administration of the state and society is being strengthened. The Marxist-Leninist thesis about the people being subordinated to no other superior power than their own collective power is being translated into reality. Essentially, this is the very embodiment of our political system's real democratism which is unthinkable in the exploiter society where all the power is in the hands of the properties classes or their placemen.

The victory of socialism in the USSR, the reinforcement of our society's socio-political unity, and the transformation of the ideology of the working class into the ideology of the whole people have ensured the gradual transformation of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat into the state of the whole people and of proletarian democracy into the democracy of all the people. The consciousness and activeness of the masses have increased considerably. The enhanced standard of education and culture have increased the working people's competence in the sphere of administration and their awareness of the tropical problems of the country's domestic and international standing.

V.I. Lenin regarded as a key task the transformation of the soviets into organs of state leadership which would work not just for the working people but through the working people (see volume 38, page 170).

The soviets are a key element of socialist democracy, they are the organs of people's power which are most representative of the masses. During the post-war years more than 35 million citizens have been elected as deputies. Activists [aktiv] of soviets now total more than 30 million people. During the last elections to local soviets, for instance, almost half the deputies were replaced. That means that a further more than 1 million people are being given access to direct participation in the administration of the state.

An established tradition in our political life is the discussion of draft laws and other state decisions. So, more than 110 million citizens expressed their opinion on the draft USSR law on labor collectives (1983) and some 120 million on the draft general education and vocational school reform (1984).

The genuine democratism of the Soviet political system is also embodied in the activity of social organizations. After all, the very structure of the system of political and social institutions provides great potential for taking both, the vital interests of the people as a whole and the specific interests of individual social strata into account in policymaking. Recently, for instance, another mass social organization has been established which unites people who advocate a wholesome, sober way of life.

The active membership of social organizations now comprises millions of citizens. Thus, electing trade union organs comprise more than 15 million people and more than 9.5 million people are involved in Komsomol work.

People's control which extends to sectorial organs of state administration and the management of enterprises and institutions is an integral part of socialist democracy. Ten million social affairs' activists take part in its work.

A graphic indication of the Soviet political system's democratism is the fact that every citizen is granted broad socioeconomic, political, and individual rights and freedoms which are underpinned by various guarantees. The Soviet state has a profound interest in ensuring that its citizens are familiar with their rights and freedoms and capable of using them in the interests of society and in their own interests. It is equally interested in ensuring that all citizens clearly understand the inseparable link between their rights and freedoms and the implementation of the obligations which have been placed on them as well as the responsible attitude to duty which is expected of them.

Socialism is creating conditions for the gradual transformation of labor into the paramount vital need of all the able-bodied members of society. This is why pride of place is being assigned to people's obligations which are directly connected with labor and with the creation of material assets and items of cultural value, that is everyone working according to his abilities and observing labor discipline.

It is now a question of ensuring the efficiency and better quality of all work, establishing order everywhere, and waging a decisive struggle against various kinds of antisocial phenomena. In current conditions which are characterized by the enormous scale and complexity of the new tasks, a different yardstick will have to be used as regards exactingness toward oneself and one's activity. This applies in equal measure to workers, kolkhoz members, employees, and organization, institution, or enterprise leaders.

Although a wealth of experience in deepening and expanding socialist democracy has been accumulated in the Land of the Soviets, it cannot be claimed that everything has already been accomplished. The party demands that both successes and shortcomings, unsolved problems and untapped potential be taken into account more fully. One of the most important reserves of Soviet democracy consists in making provision for the strict implementation--in essence rather than just in form--of its principles and tenets, and ensuring the unity between words and actions. This will make it possible to strengthen further the link between the soviets and the masses and enhance the efficiency of all state and social institutions and organizations.

An important aspect of the process of improving the political system and democratic foundations of the Soviet system is the reinforcement of the legal basis of state and social life. Soviet laws, as the embodiment of proven norms of socialist law and order, serve as the expression of the working people's collective will. They are imbued with concern for strengthening the socialist social system, ensuring the people's well-being, and safeguarding citizens' interests and rights.

2

The Soviet political system ensures the revelation and realization of the will and interests of different sections of the working people and their active participation in public and state life. In accordance with the tested principle of democratic centralism, it is realized at different levels and in different components of the political system. This makes it possible to combine the free creativity of the masses with the advantages of a unified system of scientific leadership, planning, and management, and to combine the development of initiative in labor collectives and local organs with the enhancement of their responsibility to society.

The socialist society's political system, whose nucleus is the CPSU, embraces both state and public organizations. In particular, the trade unions, whose role is increasing all the time. Waging a persistent and systematic struggle for higher labor productivity and for discipline and organization in production, they are the defenders of the working people's interests and show concern for the social and cultural needs and their working and living conditions. One of the trade unions' most important duties is to promote the development of socialist competition in labor collectives.

The Komsomol must make a greater contribution to resolving the tasks facing society. Together with party committees and economic organs, it is faced with finding ways and forms of making fuller use of young people's energy and with constantly improving its work style and methods.

In every element of socialism's political system there is potential for further improving its functions. But the state is the chief instrument of power and of implementing social transformations and defending socialist gains.

The state's democratic organization presupposes the working people's mass participation in management and close cooperation between state and public establishments. The state uses not only and not even so much measures of compulsion as measures of persuasion, education, and encouragement. Local self-management is an organic part of the state organization. K. Marx first drew attention to this when analyzing the experience of the April Commune. V.I. Lenin also never contrasted socialist state power with the people's self-management. He valued the soviets highly because they combine both these qualities within themselves, are organs of work and peasant power, and ensure their unity, cohesion, and self-management.

Under socialism the working people's self-management develops not separately from the state but by means of deepening the democratic foundations of its organization and activity. Strengthening cooperation between state and public establishments, and increasingly actively involving the masses in direct management.

The broad social base of our state of the whole people, its democratism, and its organs' diverse ties with the population lead to rapprochement between the state and society and ultimately, with the building of communism, to their merging. This is the essence of Lenin's theses on the socialist state not as a state "in its own sense," towering over society, but as a "semistate."

3

Under the present internal and international conditions, when the path to communism lies by way of the comprehensive improvement of socialism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, it is necessary to make more efficient use of and to activate the system of political and public institutions. This is dictated, above all, by the majestic nature of the tasks being set before the Land of the Soviets. And the greater the complexity and the scale of these tasks, the more important the participation of the masses in resolving them. For the people's living creativity is the essence of socialism and the fundamental factor in its progress.

Of course, the development of the working people's labor and social activeness should not be understood as the simple consequence of strengthening and galvanizing the activity of all components of the political system. This process is conditioned to a considerable extent by the need to activate the human factor and by the broad masses' understanding of the vital need for a resolute shift toward innovatory changes in the life of the Soviet society and toward asserting in everyone's consciousness the sense of being the master of his country and being involved in the affairs of the state and of society.

Reliance on the masses and belief in the Soviet people's strength, intellect, talent, and diligence are the basic principle of the Leninist party's activity. In directing work on the further improvement of the political system, the CPSU places emphasis on the full and consistent realization of those rights which state and public institutions possess. It is a question, first, of further developing the initiative and activeness of soviets, public organizations, and labor collectives and enhancing the efficiency of their activity. Second, of ridding all components of the management system of bureaucratic, parochial, and departmental features which restrict the masses' initiative. Third, of extending publicity in the work of party, state, and public organizations and taking public opinion more fully into account. Fourth, of eradicating all manifestations of ostentation and formalism in the activity of state and public establishments, when the essence of the matter is missed behind showy measures.

The elimination of parallelism and duplication in the work of soviet and public organizations and also of organs of spontaneous public activity is of material significance--it will make it possible to obtain the greatest results with the least expenditure. An important role displayed here by the improvement of the work style of state and public establishments, by the improvement of the organization of the matter, and by the enhancement of harmony in work.

The deepening of socialist democracy presupposes not only the elimination of shortcomings in the work of particular components of the political system and its being brought strictly into line with the principles and norms of legislation. The deepening of the democratic foundations of management is of no less significance. Obviously, the further dissemination of public discussion of drafts of the most important state decisions is advisable, particularly as regards social problems, and not only on an all-union scale but also on a republic scale, as well as at local level. It is necessary, for example, that the population discuss more frequently plans for the construction of cities and settlements, questions of transport, consumer, medical, and cultural services, and so forth

In our view, the procedure for elaborating and adopting decisions in individual spheres of management needs improving. Thus, it would be useful if long-term questions of the sector's development were discussed, say, at all-union and republic congresses and conferences of working people's representatives, taking into account the conclusions of trade unions and other public organizations and also--which is particularly important--their preliminary discussion in labor collectives.

Clearly, the time has come to develop democratic principles more boldly in the management apparatus, for they serve as a powerful antidote to the viruses of bureaucratism and technocratism. In particular, it is necessary to make a wider practice of the election of leading workers, competitions to fill staff posts, and also regular public reports by leaders of management organs at soviet sessions, sittings of soviet standing commissions, and working people's meetings.

The Leninist Party--the leading nucleus and the guarantee of the further development of the political system and of the people's self-management--is the directing force of Soviet society. It sets an example with the democratic organization of its own ranks, the maturity of internal party relations, and the style of leadership.

The Soviet society is now at a crucial stage of its development. The pulse of the country's state and sociopolitical life beats clearly and confidently. In a businesslike working atmosphere the party and the people are preparing for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress, which will adopt the new edition of the party program. This will make it possible, as was pointed out at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, to define more accurately and concretely the Soviet society's development prospects and the ways and means of achieving the highest goal--communism.

The party places creative labor, unity of work and deed, initiative, responsibility, and high exactingness at the center of all work on preparing for the congress. Precisely this is the path we will take to reach a qualitatively new state of our society. The deepening of socialist democracy and of the people's self-management and the activation of all components of the Soviet political system are the necessary condition for this.

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CSO: 1830/189

SOCIAL ISSUES

NOVOSIBIRSK OBLAST DENOUNCED FOR CORRUPTION

PM201134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 85 First Edition p 3

[PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Solomenko report under the rubric "Following up a Letter": "Behind the Generalities"--first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] An anonymous letter arrived at the PRAVDA correspondent's office. A check revealed that it contained nothing but the truth, but why had people advocating the truth had to hide behind the impersonality of an anonymous letter? It transpired that they had weighty reasons to do this.

Novosibirsk [no date given]--Some imported linoleum was stolen from the dispensary of the Novosibirsk condenser plant. The thief was R. Paniyeva, chief accountant at the plant. Staffers from the section for Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation investigated her. In the process other misdeeds committed by Paniyeva were also brought to light--she had obtained illegal bonuses and had extorted money.

The chief accountant had gone too far and seemed to be in for a bad time. But some solicitous hand kept throwing her one life preserver after another. First of all, Sovetskiy Rayon Prosecutor V. Shesterikov ordered that criminal proceedings not be brought against the chief accountant. In fact, two orders to that effect were issued on one day. While the first one said that Paniyeva had committed theft, according to the second one she had only "removed and kept in her apartment 18.7 square meters of linoleum meant for a state institution without completing the necessary paperwork beforehand."

But the rayon prosecutor did not quite succeed in putting a stop to the scandal. The militia officers appealed to their leadership: the prosecutor's decision is illegal! ("After this I started receiving threats of trouble at work from Shesterikov," the section for Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation inspector who dealt with Paniyeva's case testified.) Then the city prosecutor's office overruled the rayon prosecutor's illegal instructions and began proceedings for theft. It is true that, for some reason, the facts about the other machinations could not be proved. The chief accountant was merely accused of a solitary crude violation, and this paragraph of the criminal code article came within the terms of an amnesty act. Thus R. Paniyeva escaped, as the saying goes, with a bit of a fright.

What is the mysterious "state institution" for whose sake Paniyeva supposedly committed the theft? It turns out that it was the...Sovetskiy Rayon prosecutor's office!

Strange though it may seem, no one thought of asking during the investigation: why was it necessary to take linoleum for the prosecutor's office from the dispensary, and furthermore without filling in any paperwork, let alone making any payment? Finally, why did it ultimately end up adorning Rita Iosifovna's apartment? Was it not because in this instance the prosecutor's office was playing the unseemly part of a screen behind which outright theft could conveniently be concealed?

In order to lend greater plausibility to the official story, an estimate for repairs to Shesterikov's office was even drawn up (it was drawn up over 4 months after the theft, it is true, but this did not embarrass anyone). The title page listed neither the estimated cost, nor the estimate's serial number, nor the serial number of the plan on the basis of which the estimate was prepared. The "checked by" and "prepared by" entries are also blank. In short, the document is more than dubious. At the foot of it was a resolution: "Agreed. Sovetskiy Rayon Prosecutor V.A. Shesterikov" (without any indication of the date, just to be on the safe side). The rayon prosecutor thus tried to use his institution's prestige to "legalize" an ordinary theft.

This was not the first time the Sovetskiy Rayon prosecutor's office had come to Paniyeva's defense. The office had earlier received reports of illegal actions by the condenser plant's chief accountant, but had refused to allow criminal proceedings to be instituted. This is not the first time officials from this prosecutor's office (including the prosecutor himself) have played leading roles in our articles. The article "Inspection" (1 August 1984) told how they shielded some swindlers and attempted to pin the blame on someone else. After the publication, the oblast prosecutor's office meted out a number of punishments to its subordinates. But its official conclusion read: "The instances of drunkenness and illegal acquisition of goods...by Sovetskiy Rayon's senior assistant prosecutor...listed in the article...were not confirmed by the inspection."

However, these facts are now confirmed by documentary evidence.

There is a certain way of reacting--or rather not reacting--to press criticism: reduce everything to a particular case, take to task the people named in the article, and, there you are, "measures have been taken." In other words, provide a formal reply without investigating the root cause of the phenomenon and what lies behind it. This was how people in Novosibirsk replied to press and other criticism. This was why those who perpetrated injustices were unafraid. And the people upholding the truth have now been forced to act anonymously. Is this not because scandalous cases of breaches of legality often "are not noticed" by the leadership of the very same oblast prosecutor's office and the CPSU obkom's administrative organs section? Particularly when the case concerns prosecutor's office officials themselves.

An anonymous statement addressed to the first secretary of the party obkom was received in 1982: "R. Nikitina, chief of the oblast prosecutor's office

cadres section, is building a full-blown house at the horticultural cooperative, in breach of existing construction regulations... The materials have been paid for not at retail but at wholesale prices. This is nothing but embezzlement of socialist property."

The same letter also spoke of the luxurious dacha of oblast prosecutor's office official N. Manokhin. After an investigation of the report N. Garashchuk, chief of the party obkom's administrative organs section, reported: the facts have not been confirmed. A second similar complaint was received. Garashchuk immediately consigned it to the archives.

A third letter was received a year later by central organs, and was referred to the Novosibirsk obkom for investigation. An answer was soon on its way to Moscow: "The facts about abuses by comrades Nikitina and Manokhin have not been confirmed..."

And it was only the next year, when a representative from Moscow came about a similar letter (again unsigned!) and thoroughly investigated the reports in conjunction with the CPSU obkom party commission that it emerged: the facts have been confirmed. It also came to light that complaints about improper actions by certain prosecutor's office officials had been received earlier but were not subjected to a principled evaluation by the oblast prosecutor's office.

So what has come to light is not just abuses by prosecutor's office staffers, but also cover-ups and protection of unlawful actions by its leadership and party organization. And what did the party obkom do about these alarming facts--did it review the question at a bureau session, did it take urgent measures? No, it simply sent the file on the inspection's results for discussion at a meeting of communists at the prosecutor's office. And they limited themselves to discussion. After which oblast prosecutor V. Vlasov reported to the obkom that Manokhin had been relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement on pension, and asked permission "not to discuss again the misdemeanors of communists Manokhin and Nikitina." His request was granted. The unseemly story was consigned to oblivion by common consent.

Does this "kindness" not explain a whole series of grave errors in the work of local law enforcement organs?

A crime was committed last year in Novosibirsk oblast: Ubinskiy Rayon Prosecutor E. Melnikov was shot at point-blank range and killed. He was murdered by S. Khripko, staffer of the rayon militia section. The murderer was avenging his brother--a former militia precinct inspector--who had been sentenced for violations of socialist legality. This affair spotlighted the total extent of the lack of control within the local law enforcement organs.

Staffers from Ubinskiy Rayon's internal affairs section committed crimes over a long period of time, and they got away with it all. Melnikov's wife, having learned about the impending settlement of accounts with her husband, wrote to oblast prosecutor V. Vlasov. But he treated her letter formally, as did the oblast internal affairs directorate's leadership. It would not have been worth digging this case up had lessons been learned from it. But this did not happen.

Not so long ago the party obkom's administrative organs section gave a press conference jointly with leaders of the oblast prosecutor's office, internal affairs directorate, and court. Their representatives spoke calmly. As if there was no particular reason to sound the alarm.

However, one fact still bothered N. Garashchuk, chief of the administrative organs section: shortly before the press conference PRAVDA published the article "False Note," which criticized the lack of principle shown in the struggle against some breaches of the law. Opening the conference, Garashchuk said ironically: "We'd better be careful when speaking with you journalists, otherwise something like this "False Note" may appear." I thought: the chief of the obkom section should not get upset by fair criticism in the press, but ought to evaluate the situation in a principled and party-minded fashion. After all, there are more than enough causes for alarm.

It must be said for the sake of fairness that the Novosibirsk party obkom bureau has repeatedly discussed the work of law enforcement organs. But the questions were prepared superficially and discussed formally, mostly "for appearance's sake." Hence the vague, stereotyped decisions. For example, in May 1983 the obkom bureau resolved: "To demand that the oblispolkom internal affairs directorate and the oblast prosecutor...improve the work of organs under their jurisdiction to prevent and extirpate theft, bribery, and speculation." This was repeated almost word for word in 1984: "to demand that the oblast prosecutor's office...eliminate the serious shortcomings in the activity of prosecutor's office and internal affairs organs...promptly extirpate theft..." In 1985, "the oblast prosecutor's office, the oblispolkom justice administration and internal affairs directorate, and the oblast court...must improve the results of work to expose thieves, bribetakers, and speculators."

As we can see, the formulations are repeated: "demand," "improve." These generalities often cover a lack of action and of truly party-minded concern for the triumph of socialist legality. The genuine concern which does not let injustice flourish under anyone's protection and truth hide behind the block capitals of anonymous letters.

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SOCIAL ISSUES

VOROSHILOVGRAD OBLAST OFFICIAL BLASTED, DEALINGS OUTLINED

PM191639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Bogachuk "Musings on a Fact": "Confrontation"]

[Text] Voroshilovgrad Oblast--Yu. (Pavlovich) Plakhotchenko, first secretary of Pervomaysk Party Gorkom refused to receive Communist V. Kasatonov.

"I will be with you today, so let's talk then," he said.

But Yuriy Pavlovich definitely did not intend to talk with Captain Kasatonov, chief of the Department for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property [OBKLSS]. The previous day he had already asked Lieutenant Colonel A. Lyashenko, chief of the city militia department, to write an order dismissing the captain from his post.

Yu. Plakhotchenko later admitted in an explanatory note for Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom: "I consider myself guilty in that I abruptly demanded that Lyashenko speed up the resolution of the question of Kasatonov..." I will add that repentance came only after V. Kasatonov appealed to the CPSU Central Committee. But on that day in October of last year, after talks with the leaders of the city militia department, Yuriy Pavlovich really did meet with OBKLSS workers, but he still did not feel any pangs of conscience. In the absence of Capt Kasatonov, who was not invited to the "conversation," he told his subordinates that the question of their chief had already been decided, and decided unambiguously.

What, then, had Kasatonov done wrong?

The OBKLSS workers exposed a group of embezzlers 2 years ago. A gang of thieves headed by Ye. Razin, former director of a consumer services combine, had for a long time been stealing public property on a particularly large scale. The investigation also showed that V. Mozalev, former first secretary of Pervomaysk Party Gorkom, and A. Yerygin, former chairman of the Gorispolkom, had been involved in acts of embezzlement. The thieves generously presented them with valuable articles stolen from the enterprise warehouse--fabrics, leather, perfumery products... "As established by the materials of the case," the documents of the oblast prosecutor's office state, "Mozalev and Yerygin abused their official position--for which criminal responsibility is prescribed."

You might think that there cannot be two opinions about this--these people must answer according to all the severity of the law. And, of course, there is no place for such people in the party. But the Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom decided otherwise. Having discussed the personal cases of V. Mozalev and A. Yerygin, the obkom bureau confined itself to imposing party penalties on them. True, individual bureau members did not propose expelling them from the party in accordance with the demands of the statutes. But the upper hand was gained by a different viewpoint, championed by Obkom Second Secretary R. Zverev, who chaired the bureau session. I will remark, incidentally, that Rid Petrovich is responsible at the obkom for the work of administrative-legal organs.

"We did not have sufficient proof," R. Zverev declares, "of the guilt of Mozalev and Yerygin..."

A strange statement. Does the obkom secretary not trust the militia? It turns out that he does not. And what about the opinion of V. Zimarin, former oblast prosecutor? In a letter to B. Goncharenko, first secretary of Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom, and in private conversations with obkom secretaries he persistently sought to have Mozalev and Yerygin put on trial. But the obkom assumed functions uncharacteristic of it and did not advise the prosecutor's office to conduct an investigation into their case. What is more, Prosecutor V. Zimarin was soon transferred to work in another oblast...

The oblast prosecutor's office long ago consigned the criminal case of Mozalev and Yerygin to the archives. At the party obkom I was also told that it is possible to familiarize oneself with the personal files of these Communists only with the permission of the committee's first or second secretary. What is more, it can be heard said increasingly frequently now that Mozalev and Yerygin were innocent victims of..."the militia's machinations." It was probably no coincidence that at a city party conference in December 1983 the selfsame V. Mozalev was released from his post not as a leader who had compromised himself but..."in connection with a reassignment." He became deputy director of the "Pervomayskugol" Production Association.

It was no coincidence that Yu. Plakhotchenko, the newly elected gorkom first secretary, began his first working day by summoning the leaders of the city militia department to him. Of course, Yuriy Pavlovich's inheritance was not an easy one. The leading sector--the coal industry--was chronically backward. And then it also came to light that, in addition to the previous "unpleasantnesses," the organs of law and order had exposed instances of bribery at one of the mines and of squandering of state funds and exaggerated reporting at another. "Superfluous" concerns again? Yu. Plakhotchenko regarded the proper actions of the organs of law and order as chicanery and as attempts to "put spokes in wheels."

The service for Combatting Embezzlement of Socialist Property became an object of the first secretary's very close attention. Almost every lawful action to suppress the criminal acts of bribe-takers and embezzlers of public property irritated him. Soon he demanded to be sent reports on all the operations of this service on a weekly basis...

I will not dispute either the rights or the degree of responsibility of the party gorkom secretary for the state of affairs and the moral atmosphere in the city. Nevertheless, I will remind you that there is a point where businesslike control ends and petty tutelage begins. The trouble is that it is not concern for strengthening legality and law and order but personal hostility and prejudice that can be perceived in Yu. Plakhotchenko's actions. Already in the third month of his work the gorkom bureau issued a reprimand to A. Lyashenko, chief of the city militia department, although it soon had to be rescinded for being groundless.

The Pervomaysk Prosecutor V. Kasyanenko also fell into Yu. Plakhotchenko's "disfavor." His displeasure was aroused by increased prosecutor's office supervision of the fulfillment of legislation in economic activity, in the protection of miners' labor and health, and in the struggle against losses and extravagance. The conflict became particularly intense when the city prosecutor's office brought actions against a group of officials for compensation for the material damage caused to state enterprises and establishments as a result of mismanagement and incompetence. The city prosecutor was forced to inform oblast organizations in writing of the gorkom first secretary's interference in the activity of the prosecutor's office.

It is appropriate to recall that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee once condemned instances of undemocratic administration and gross interference in the work of court and legal organs on the part of Voroshilovgrad Party Obkom--which was, of course, known also to Yu. Plakhotchenko, who at the time was deputy chief of a party obkom section. Had he really forgotten?

Many people at the oblast center knew of the conflict in Pervomaysk between the first secretary of the party gorkom and the legal organs, but they evaluated it in different ways. Perhaps the obkom bureau's earlier conciliatory--you might say--decision on the case of Mozalev and Yerygin had played the same role in assessing those events. At any rate, before Communist V. Kasatonov's trip to Moscow no one even attempted to call Yu. Plakhotchenko to order, as it were, or to put him in his proper place.

Before traveling to Pervomaysk, I visited Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration. G. Vetrov, chief of the internal affairs administration, and Yu. Yeroshkin, his first deputy, firmly stood their ground: Militia Lt Col A. Lyashenko and Capt V. Kasatonov conform to the posts that they hold. It is true that last fall, in order to defuse the situation, they suggested that the chief of the city department be transferred to a similar post in the city of Bryanka. However, on learning of the proposed transfer, Yu. Plakhotchenko told the obkom that Communist A. Lyashenko could count only on negative references from the party gorkom, and the question of a transfer was taken off the agenda. It was after this that Yu. Plakhotchenko took his next "step"--he demanded that the chief of the city department issue an order dismissing Capt V. Kasatonov...

In conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent Yu. Plakhotchenko asserted that he would remember all his life how for almost 2 hours running he had been "berated" at a session of the party obkom secretariat. What for? For the

fact that he had twice refused to receive Communist V. Kasatonov, and for conflicts with City Prosecutor V. Kasyanenko and with A. Lyashenko, chief of the city militia department.

But then he was very much put out by this question: Why, 10 days after such a "memorable conversation at the obkom," did he once again refuse--now for the third time!--to receive the selfsame Communist V. Kasatonov? I could not help also recalling my conversation with G. Vetrov, chief of the internal affairs administration. Why, I asked, did you, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich, not defend your subordinates, meet with the gorkom secretary, or try to make him change his mind? This time the usually correct and calm man with general's shoulder straps was suddenly unable to restrain himself:

"I did try! But you should have heard Plakhotchenko telling me over the phone that he was 'busy today, tomorrow, and even the day after tomorrow.'"

...Quite recently it became known that Pervomaysk Prosecutor V. Kasyanenko has been released from his post and that the party gorkom has again imposed a party penalty on A. Lyashenko, chief of the city militia department. The question of his transfer from Pervomaysk has arisen once again. Confident of his own impunity, Yu. Plakhotchenko is increasingly boldly attacking the guardians of the Soviet laws. As though he himself were already somewhere above the law, and the norms of our life do not concern him...

Perhaps there really is no keeping him in check in Voroshilovgrad Oblast?

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CSO: 1830/184

SOCIAL ISSUES

KRAVTSOV ADDRESSES USSR SUPREME SOVIET ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM011735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[Report by Deputy B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice, "On the Introduction of Amendments to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education and other USSR Legislative Acts in connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational Schools"--delivered at the 27 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place in an atmosphere of the enormous political and creative enthusiasm of the whole party and the whole Soviet people generated by preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress. The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 12th 5-year Plan and through the Year 2000, and the changes to the CPSU Statutes, which were approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, generate among communists and in every Soviet citizen a feeling of pride in Lenin's party, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the path of communist creation.

Providing a profound and extensive description of these documents, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized in particular the paramount importance of the party's social policy, which is a powerful means for accelerating the country's economic development and boosting the labor and sociopolitical activeness of the masses, a factor of society's political stability, of the shaping of the new man, and of the affirmation of the socialist way of life. The further improvement of the system of public education and young people's upbringing, which ensures a steady growth of the ideological commitment, educational standards, and vocational training of new generations of Soviet people and their active participation in the solution of economic and social questions and in the management of the state and of production and social affairs, is an integral part of the party's tasks in the social and ideological spheres.

The reform of general education and vocational schools is a major stage along the path of improving our entire work on the training and upbringing of young people in our country and on their comprehensive preparation for life and labor. The Basic Guidelines of this reform, approved by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the current USSR

Supreme Soviet, are a creative development of Lenin's ideas about the uniform labor polytechnical school. They define a scientifically substantiated long-term program for the improvement of public education in the light of the requirements for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the prospects of communist building, and the demands posed by the progress of science and technology. The implementation of the reform will raise the work of the general education and vocational schools to a qualitatively new level, making it possible fundamentally to improve the meaning and organization of the training and education process and the Marxist-Leninist tempering, labor education, and vocational orientation of schools pupils, to improve the training of workers' cadres and specialists, and to supplement the universal secondary education of young people with a universal vocational education.

All this gives rise to the necessity to bring the legislation now in force in line with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools, taking into account the provisions of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, and thus to create effective legal levers for the management of social processes in this sphere of social and cultural building.

The 12 April 1984 USSR Supreme Soviet resolution instructed the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to prepare proposals on the introduction of the necessary amendments to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education and other USSR legislative acts, stemming from the reform. In fulfillment of this instruction, the relevant proposals were prepared by the Public Education and Culture Commissions and the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of nationalities with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and other interested ministries and departments.

As a result of the work that has been done, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers submit for examination by the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the drafts of USSR Laws "On the Introduction of Amendments to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education in Connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational Schools" and "On the Introduction of Amendments to Some USSR Legislative Acts in Connection with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational Schools and the Approval of the New Edition of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education." The texts of these drafts are in your possession, comrade deputies.

Allow me to report on the most important amendments and additions to the legislation now in force which are envisaged by these draft laws.

Before anything else, it is necessary to speak about the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education. Bearing in mind that the proposed amendments and additions to the legislative act in question are substantial, concern important aspects of the organization and activity of

general education and vocational schools, and affect almost every article of the Fundamentals, it is proposed that a new edition of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education be approved.

In line with the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development put forward by the CPSU Central Committee, the drafts new edition of the Fundamentals specifies the objectives and tasks of public education in the USSR under present-day conditions.

The new edition of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education emphasizes the paramount importance attached to the improvement of the quality of training and education, the shaping of a communist world outlook, the correct understanding of the domestic and international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the fundamental improvement of the young generation's preparation for labor, the gradual introduction of universal vocational education in the country, the supply of skilled workers cadres and specialists to all sectors of communist building, and the constant improvement of their vocational standards.

The draft consolidates the provision of the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of the General Education and Vocational Schools regarding the universal secondary education of young people. This provision is also in line with the new edition of the party program. It is stressed that the Soviet state will create the necessary conditions for its implementation. Young people's vocational education is proclaimed to be one of the fundamental principles of the Soviet public education system. With a view to the consistent transition to universal vocational education, vocational education will be developed and improved in secondary vocational and technical schools and in secondary specialized and higher education establishments; in the secondary general education schools, labor education will be provided on a polytechnical basis in combination with the mastering of a specific vocation.

In accordance with the demands of the Basic Guidelines for School Reform regarding the improved management of public education, substantial corrections concerning the management of public education have been introduced in Article Eight.

First, it provides that the central organs for the state management of public education--the Ministry of Education, the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education--will follow a uniform state policy in the public education sphere and in the training of skilled workers cadres and specialists for the national economy.

Second, the Soviets' role and responsibility in the implementation of this policy are being considerably enhanced. In particular, they are being assigned important functions regarding the provision of universal secondary education and the transition to universal vocational education of young people, the leadership of teaching and education institutions under their jurisdiction, and assistance in the selection and placement of teaching cadres. Local ispolkoms are ordered to define the outlines of school pupils' labor training,

to organize their labor education in the light of the national economy's cadre requirements, to take the necessary measures to ensure a full complement of students for general education schools and for vocational and technical and secondary specialized education establishments, to assist graduates in securing employment, and to assist in the retention of young workers and specialist cadres. The Fundamentals also assign to local ispolkoms the leadership of extramural education.

The draft that has been submitted contains a new article, "Scientific Foundations of Public Education," which reveals the tasks of science in elaborating the problems of public education, the interconnection of science and practice, and the introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and culture in the work of teaching and education establishments.

Comrade deputies! In recent years the Communist Party and the Soviet state have implemented a package of measures aimed at stepping up the influence and enhancing the responsibility of labor collectives for the solution of specific tasks of economic, social, and cultural construction. The new edition of the Fundamentals consolidates the enhancement of the role of labor collectives in public education. They have been assigned responsible tasks in assisting teaching and educational establishments to conduct extramural and extracurricular work, and in creating conditions which would help to strengthen the family and improve children's upbringing.

The new edition of the Fundamentals provides further development of one of the fundamental constitutional principles of Soviet legislation--the principle of socialist internationalism and of the total equality and identity of rights of all Soviet citizens, regardless of nationality, race, language, or place of residence. For example, Articles 18, 21, 31, and 39 establish that general secondary education, uniform in terms of its basis, content, and standard, is guaranteed throughout the USSR's territory, taking comprehensively into account the national features of the populations of the union republics and the uniform demands for the training of skilled worker cadres and specialists. In particular, I would like to draw attention to Article 20 of the Fundamentals, on the language of tuition. It enshrines with the force of law the right of students in general educational schools to be taught in their native language or in the language of another people of the USSR. At the same time, the necessary conditions will be ensured in teaching establishments where tuition is not affected in the Russian language so that, in parallel with their native language, pupils can study the Russian language, which has been voluntarily adopted by Soviet people as the means of interethnic contact.

The reform has introduced certain changes in the structure of the general secondary and vocational education. The secondary general educational school will provide 11 years of schooling, starting children's tuition at the age of 6 years. The procedure for the introduction of tuition from this age will be defined by the USSR Council of Ministers. A uniform type of vocational and technical teaching establishment--the secondary vocational and technical college--is envisaged. This is reflected in the new edition of the Fundamentals.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program emphasizes in particular the paramount importance of ideological education work and the molding of a harmoniously developed and socially active individual combining spiritual wealth, moral purity, and physical perfection. These provisions have been reflected in the draft Fundamentals.

The demands being posed by the country's accelerated socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress to worker cadres and specialists have determined the need to present general educational and vocational schools with such new tasks as the students' mastery of modern computer equipment and the shaping in them of economic thinking and a profound and solid knowledge of production.

One of the fundamental tasks of the reform of general educational and vocational schools is to improve radically the labor education and vocational orientation of school pupils on the basis of combining tuition with productive labor and supplementing young people's universal secondary education with universal vocational education. The implementation of this task has generated the need to supplement the Fundamentals with a special regulation (Article 23) which enshrines the principles and conditions for the implementation of labor education and training at school, including school pupils' systematic participation in socially beneficial productive labor. This article defines the basic organizational forms of this labor, and lays down the obligatory attachment of a base enterprise or organization to every secondary general educational school.

The extramural and extracurricular work done with the active participation of the Komsomol and young pioneers' organizations, the public, and the parents, is an inalienable part of the teaching and education process. These provisions have been reflected in the new edition of the Fundamentals.

The section of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education dealing with extramural education (Articles 51, 52, and 53) has been substantially modified. The measures envisaged in the section to create and develop a network of widely accessible extramural institutions (palaces and houses of young pioneers and school pupils, libraries for children and teenagers, palaces and houses of culture, sports, and technology, clubs, and so on) are a tangible manifestation of the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the development of the social education of children and adolescents. The extramural institutions are called upon to implement the communist education of young people, satisfy their demands for knowledge and their interests in science, technology, art, and literature, and help in organizing sensible leisure and recreation and in strengthening health. With a view to ensuring the broad coverage of neighborhood education work for children and young people it is also envisaged developing the network of children's and adolescents' hobby clubs, technical and artistic creativity circles, and sports sections.

The comprehensive concern for the study, labor, and leisure of young citizens also runs through the regulations of the new edition of the Fundamentals concerning the rights and duties of school pupils and students. These regulations

enshrine the constitutional provision of free education of all types, and provide extensive rights and benefits, including the guarantee of work in line with the vocation and skills acquired.

It is the most important duty and obligation of pupils and students, the new edition of the Fundamentals notes, to be worthy citizens of the socialist motherland, to know and observe the USSR constitution, to respect the symbols of the Soviet state--the emblem, flag, and anthem of the USSR--to develop consistently communist convictions and the ability to uphold them, to be true to the revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, to foster in themselves a sense of comradeship and collectivism, and to take an active part in social life. The existing list of their obligations in the present Fundamentals has been supplemented by other important requirements: to lead a healthy way of life, to protect nature and conserve its wealth, to strictly observe Soviet laws, to strengthen their health, to engage in physical culture, and to prepare themselves to defend the socialist homeland.

The Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational Schools emphasize that the successful resolution of the complex tasks of teaching and educating young people depends to a decisive degree on the teacher. His authority is raised to new heights, and, at the same time, his responsibility to society for the teaching and education of the rising generations increases immeasurably. This has required corresponding additions to the Fundamentals.

The preamble to the new edition of the Fundamentals points out that the labor of the teacher, the educator, and of other pedagogic workers is a noble and honorable thing. They shape the spiritual world of the young individual, and society entrusts to them its dearest asset--children, young people.

A number of amendments have been made to the section on pedagogic cadres. State organs, public organizations, labor collectives, the mass media, and all citizens are entrusted with the obligation to give all possible assistance in enhancing the role, authority, and prestige of the teacher and other pedagogic workers. Increased demands are made on the training of pedagogic cadres, which must meet the needs of teaching and educational establishments for pedagogic workers with high ideological and professional standards, a sense of high civic duty, and moral purity, who possess broad erudition and culture, who are able to set an example to children and young people, and who are ready to resolve the tasks facing public education under modern conditions. A number of additional benefits and advantages are envisaged for workers in public education, as well as an improvement in their working and living conditions.

In accordance with the provisions of the USSR Constitution, the new edition of the Fundamentals records that citizens must show concern for children's education, prepare them for socially useful labor, and raise them as worthy members of socialist society. Parents and those in loco parentis are entrusted with the obligation to create the necessary conditions for children to acquire general secondary and vocational education and to help them participate in socially useful, productive labor.

The necessary amplifications have been made to the tasks of preschool education and the functions of children's preschool establishments. (Applause)

These are the most important additions and changes which it is proposed to make to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education.

With regard to the draft law on making changes to other legislative acts, allow me to report the following: Since the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Public Education propose the regulation of the most important provisions on the labor education, training, and related socially useful and productive labor of schoolchildren and on the production training of pupils in vocational and technical and secondary specialized educational institutions, it is necessary to introduce additional guarantees on their health protection and to enhance the responsibility of health care organs and establishments for the organization of medical-preventive and sanitary-hygiene work with them. In this connection it is proposed to make the corresponding additions and amplifications to the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Health Care.

As already stated, the new edition of the Fundamentals of Public Education Legislation provides for measures to improve the working and living conditions of pedagogic workers. It points out, in particular, that, in accordance with USSR and Union Republic Legislation, public education workers enjoy advantages in the provision of living space (Article 61). It is proposed to make concrete this remark in the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation by supplementing Article 20 of these fundamentals with the point that teachers and other pedagogic workers of general educational schools and vocational and technical educational institutions have the right to priority allocation of housing.

It is proposed to make certain amplifications stemming from the new edition of the Fundamentals of Public Education to Articles 80, 81, and 83 of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Labor Legislation and also to Articles 7, 18, and 31 of the Fundamentals of USSR and Union Republic Corrective Labor Legislation.

Comrade deputies! The improvement of legislation governing one of the most important spheres of our social life creates a sound legal basis for the efficient implementation of the measures outlined by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the further development of the public education system, with regard to the requirements of accelerating socioeconomic development and the prospects for communist building in our country. (Applause)

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SOCIAL ISSUES

ALCOHOLICS LOSE RIGHT TO CHILDREN

State Cares for Children

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 p 2

[Selected letters to the editor under the heading "Sobriety -- Norm of Life":
"A Glass of Guilt"]

[Excerpts] "We oppose drink" -- this was the unanimous opinion expressed in all the letters received by the editors in response to V. Tabolin's conversation with USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Corresponding Member O. Dmitriyevskiy in "A Drink Against Childhood" (see KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, 8 Jun 85).

"I think one thing that's become common is wrong: if a father leaves his family, he pays alimony (which is right!), but if mama, perish the thought, gives birth and abandons her child, she pays not a penny for its upbringing.

Why does the state create conditions favoring drunken parents? After all, it is the drunks who are to blame, we all know, for the increasing numbers of orphans whose parents are still alive.

If such people were hit in the pocketbook and charged under the law, I am confident that many would think before producing a child they don't need."

(signed Z. V. Kuzhelnaya, Novosibirsk)

"I read the article 'A Drink Against Childhood' and it got me worried. I am raising a daughter. Before she was born, I often got drunk; I even drank during her pregnancy.

Right from birth, my daughter has been sick often. She lagged behind others her age in kindergarten; she's now in school, but has a lot of trouble with the work.

I'm horrified at what I did; I wouldn't wish this on anyone!

I appeal to all women, through your newspaper: don't become enemies of your own children!"

(signed K. Rimma, Murmansk Oblast)

"I'm a teacher and have been for 25 years, except for one year when I got to work in a so-called foundlings home, that is, where people work with children lagging in mental development. The children are fed, taught, dressed -- in a word, raised -- in these schools.

The state has become both mother and father to these children, but then, their own parents are often ashamed of these slow-developing children and refuse to take them home on the holidays. They are generally defiant, rude to the teachers, and deny any responsibility for their own children.

The country cares for their children as it can, but no care can make up for the harm caused these children by their alcoholic parents.

Let's call a spade a spade: these people have maimed their own sons and daughters. And they have not been punished.

Why?

(signed N. I., Cherkassy Oblast)

Orphans of Alcoholic Parents

Minsk SOVETSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by R. Boryacheva (Grodno) under the heading "Bitter Lessons": "Receipt for a Child"]

[Text] Receipts.... In them are something of fate, something of calamity. A heart-freezing cold blows from each. These words cut the living like a dull knife: "I renounce my daughter Vera, born 12 April 1983 in Grodno," "I renounce my daughter Nadezhda...", "I, O. D. Obritskaya, renounce my son Petr."

Petr Obritskiy has been looking for his mother for many years. He can't understand why his mother, who gave him birth, gave him up, signing him over to a children's home a year later. He holds it, this receipt, in his hands, staring again and again at the lines on the time-yellowed paper as if wanting to see between them the face of the woman who gave him life.

"I am taken care of, I make a good wage, have a good job and apartment. I am a father myself. But I can't walk the earth and live in peace. I must seek out my mother.... I am greatly indebted to the people who work in the children's home, always. Every day I have off, I hurry to Vesennyaya Street, to the house which was my home, to thank the people who took the place of my mother. And again I look at this scrap of paper.... I want to find out what forced my mother to take such a step," his letter reads. Petr has found many women named Obritskaya and has dropped everything to go meet them. Alas, the one he needs he hasn't found.

The receipts lie in neat, blue envelopes in a quiet room. They were written by mothers freeing themselves of their primary maternal duty, to care for their children. And infants in blue, pink and green jackets and romper suits cry, fuss and run temperatures. But it is not their real mothers who get up with

them in the night. Other women change their diapers and breast-feed them, bathe and dress them, teach and rear them, and look after them.

I observed the work of the attendants for the oldest group, the three year-olds. The group had just returned from a walk. The children changed clothes themselves and began playing, while the attendants neatly laid out napkins, spoons and forks.... Attendant Galina Vladimirovna Tupik says, "As you see, our children are taught to be self-reliant. No one breaks things or spills things; we don't allow acting out or fussing...."

Perhaps that is good. But something about it made my heart ache: these are, after all, children. I liked everything about the place: the bright, clean bedrooms and verandas, where the children could sleep comfortably, the quiet voices of the nurses and teachers and their kind, attentive eyes, the flowers on the window sills and the shiny toys.... A good place for kids, but they have been deprived of the main thing, mother's love.

The homeland raises these children with the hands of its physicians, teachers and nurses; it warms their hearts. And, for the time being carefree, they walk in the pine forest that runs right next to the children's home; they play, cry and grow. They don't know yet who they are or where they came from. But a time will come when the children will be older, and the stone-like weight on their hearts will burst free with the cry, "Mama, where are you?"

How can you explain this running away, hiding and treacherous silence, you mothers without respect? You're not always going to be sought at the other end of the world, you know.

"T. Alina came to us with Zhenya, age 10 months. The blue-eyed, chubby lad with the wheat-colored curly hair hugged his mama tightly, embracing her, as if he guessed that she had decided to get rid of him," says chief physician Ya. S. Belkovskaya, upset. Alina pried the little hands off her and asked what documents were needed to leave the child, so she wouldn't be responsible any more.

"I asked her not to give up her son," continues Yadviga Stanislavnovna. "I suggested she work in our collective, tried to talk her out of it, to convince her how inhumane it was. The woman didn't want to hear it. She left soon and then married. But happiness passed her by. Her husband wanted a child very much, but there were none. Alina, unable to stand it, admitted she had a son. The husband decided to come right away and get Zhenya. Barely moving her legs, Alina walked to the children's home. Crossing the threshold, she said, 'We came for Zhenya'. But the answer she heard was, 'You're too late, the time has passed, and Zhenya has been adopted by other people.... Here's the receipt saying you renounce your son. You signed it with your own hand'. The husband spent a long time reading the words on the receipt. They left the children's home separately."

What happened? Why do children whose mothers are alive become orphans? There was a war, there was need and deprivation, there were losses and separations for many years. Both mothers and children looked terror-stricken into the eyes of war. More than once, a mother ran to greet an enemy bullet so as to save her child. And to this day, people scattered across the world by the war still look for each other.

Today, there is no war. But sometimes, late at night, when there has been a cold autumn rain and the wind rustles the pines, the nurse at the children's home comes out and finds a little one on the porch.... Where are you, you mothers who have abandoned your own children, you who are unworthy of the word "mother"? The people have nicknamed them "renouncers."

And there is another category of offspring in the children's home. I got to know the personal cases of children whose fathers and mothers have been denied the right to be parents. There are many such people, unfortunately. T. A. Bobrovik and N. N. Bobrovik of "Tarnovo" sovkhos have been deprived of their right to be parents. Four children were orphaned. Sergey Gorbach, one of five without a father and mother, found his second family in the oblast children's homes. Their parents, Vladimir Nikolayevich and Svetlana Iosifovna Gorbach, gave their lives not to raising their children, but to drink. Parent drunkenness orphans children, shadowing their fates with a terrible hand. I think about these "parents." What criminal irresponsibility towards their children, towards society!

It is spring the year around under the roof of house number two on Vesennyaya [spring] street. Here, it is always warm and comfortable, you always hear children's laughter. We are sitting in Ya. S. Belkovskaya's office, talking. She suddenly interrupts the conversation and stands to greet a man who has entered. He kisses her and hands her flowers.

"This is Petr Obritskiy," says Yadviga Stanislavnovna, introducing us.

"But I'm not alone. My daughter came, too. We have an important request: we want to adopt a child, to take him and raise him. Health permitting, given the opportunity, we will raise him."

Deserted Children

Minsk SOVETSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Larisa Golovanova (Dobrush-Minsk) under the heading "Bitter Lessons": "Safe Port?"]

[Text] "Children's home, first beginning, you are a safe haven in my life...." The ingenuous words of the song are touching. Because a house is not just a structure in which you are born and grow, but also a family, parents who raise you. Home generally means the source of good. But it can also sometimes be the start of bad. It all depends on the residents of the home, on how they relate to the fate of the children, on whether they are responsible before society. As the twig is bent, so grows the tree.

What seeds are sown in the spirits of children of parents who drink? Rudeness and foul language flower in a home where vodka is king, and the children have no childhood.

In the Dobrush rayispolkom, I got to meet a person who is directly involved with the fates of such children. Veronika Vasilyevna Belous began working in

the rayon minors commission in 1976 after graduating from Mozyrskiy Teachers Institute. The young teacher wanted to test her skills where it would be hardest, and so asked to be sent here. She had optimistic plans, but reality proved much more complicated than what she saw from her student's desk.

During nine years of work in the commission, Veronika Vasilyevna has opened her heart to more than one child's fate, meeting people who called themselves parents just because they gave a child life, people who gave up their children with astonishing ease.

Valentina Vasilyevna Pismennaya lives in Ivaki Village. She worked as a milkmaid. Liked to drink. She was talked to, worked with, punished, and transferred to less-mournful work in a brigade of field hands. All the same, nothing changed. Could children be left with a woman who placed drinking above mothering?

In the dictionary, "motherhood" is defined as a mother's unique awareness of the bond of kinship with her children. This bond to the living was four times broken by young Lyubov Gutseva. The Minors Commission deprived her of the right to motherhood three times. The fourth time, Gutseva made the work of the commission "easier" by leaving the child in the hospital. She renounced it, saying, "It's all the same if they take it. Better to give it up right away."

Simple. No problems. Freed herself of an "unnecessary burden," so as to continue her dissolute life.

The cynicism of this woman is especially stunning when you know that others, deprived by nature of the opportunity to have children, knock on the doors of the children's homes, stand in lines, go through the complicated adoption procedures...so as to in the end experience the joy of motherhood.

V. V. Belous notes with alarm that the number of mothers like Gutseva has begun increasing and that drunkard parents are becoming more insolent. A typical conversation: "How can you sleep peacefully when your son isn't at home?"

"I'm not looking for him at night. I have a hundred roads, he has but one. If he doesn't know where to go, he'll come here himself."

"Why aren't you involved in raising your children?"

"When? We're both working. There are schools for that; that's what teachers are paid for. Go ask them."

So, there it is. No time. Because of that, they are ready to shift their responsibility to rear their own children onto anybody else: kindergarten, school, the police, the community...only don't interfere with their drinking, carousing and carrying on.

Pedusov's family lived in Rassvet Village (Dobrushskiy Rayon). In 1983, the parents were deprived of the right to their children. Right afterwards, the court took the youngest child. There were no mother's tears. The mother was upset about something else: "And the daughter, what about her?"

As a consequence, this family was moved out of Rassvet. Soon thereafter, it announced its presence to the Ogordno-Gomelskiy Village Soviet. Another child was born there. A daughter. The baby became completely emaciated, and when the village started talking, charges were brought against the Pedusov parents. They decided to run away, leaving behind memories of monsters.

Not far behind the Pedusov's are the Motkin's from Ivaki Village. Their son, Vasiliy, is now doing time. This need not have happened, but the boy imitated his parents, applying himself to drinking and carrying on, sneering at work and never showing up. An attempt was made to work with him, then he was dismissed. That should have alarmed the parents, but they "didn't have time." Vasiliy hung around with nothing to do, but nothing to do doesn't mean nothing but a good time. He broke the law and came before the court. He was sentenced to a year and a half of deprivation of freedom. The sentence was postponed, the court hoping he would come to his senses. But he understood the court's humanness this way: "If they let me go, they're afraid." He understood freedom in his own way and committed two more crimes. He was brought into the courtroom under guard, but still he swaggered and played the fool.

A few tears were shed when he found himself, as they say, in a country not far. Here's what Vasiliy wrote the Dobrushskiy police inspector for minors: "You know what I was like there. I caroused until late at night, didn't want to work, drank vodka every day. There wasn't a day I was sober by evening. It's hard in the colony at first for someone who doesn't know what real work is like. I come in from work and can't feel my hands and feet. I think I'll be getting to know this institution for a long time. Practically my whole life to come has been crippled; I crippled it myself...."

Then, there is the Kutsepalov family. Their house looks like a tornado hit it, a disaster area. Nothing to eat, no furniture, nothing to cover up with. No one in the family has ever seen white sheets. If the kids didn't somehow find something to eat, the old mother would literally starve. And that's with a son and daughter-in-law who make good money. But they drink it all up.

Unrestrained drunkenness not only stupefies those who abuse alcohol, it also stifles the will of people close to them, as happened to Romanenko in Kuzminichi Village. She submissively bears the taunts of her husband, who has long since lost his human appearance. And this is a family with three school-age children. The daughter is a good student, but the boys are sliding downhill. The mother has only enough strength to get away to a farm at night with the children, away from an abject alcoholic haunted even in sleep by wine not finished, wine somehow hidden from him by his wife.

There are 35 unfortunate families registered with the commission for minors in Dobrushskiy Rayon. Some work is being done with them, of course. Commission members visit the families and public teachers work with them, sponsoring "probationers" through the courts, and there are sector inspectors and the community at large. But crimes by minors and the numbers of drunks and alcoholics are not decreasing. V. V. Belous noted that the commission was handling one or two cases a year when she started working there; now it is 10 or 12.

Can drunkenness be prevented or eliminated? Yes, it can. Not that long ago, I had the good fortune to be on "Novaya zhizn" kolkhoz in Nesvizhskiy Rayon. The kolkhoz main building was in a picturesque place, with a park and forest alongside it. People live in modern bi-level farmstead-type houses. There is a village school with gymnasium and swimming pool, a club, a market center, a bath-laundry combine with sauna, and a stadium. People are clothed well; a sense of sufficiency pervades. The whole style of life, the concern of the leadership about everyday affairs and mental health, the demandingness -- all this disciplines people. These good examples are graphic lessons for the next generation of kolkhoz members.

A. S. Makarenko says, "Everything teaches: people, things, phenomena, but first and foremost, people. And first among them are the parents and teachers."

I have spoken about the parents. But the school can and must do much as well. It is, after all, teaching future parents. But this teaching is sometimes done formally.

How I wish, how important it is, that all children would have a home with parents, a safe haven where they can always come and bow down to their mother and father, to those who raised and taught them.

Family Counseling Needed

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Aug 85 p 3

[Article under the heading "Drink or Live": "'Service Unavailable'"]

"Moral world of the family.... The law against drunkenness and alcoholism has armed us with additional effective means of combatting those who mutilate and cripple the world in which the future personality is shaped, in which the fate of the future person and citizen is set," was how this problem we are all upset about was described by M. Antonova, a SPON [not further identified] inspector for Leninskiy Rayon (Tashkent) Department of Public Education, and author of the article published on 19 June. The author's reflections and suggestions concerned the legal responsibility of persons deprived of their rights as parents, but who continue to lead drunken lives. Ways were proposed of shortening legal procedures connected with assigning children from unhappy families to guardianship and wardship institutions. The author expressed interesting proposals regarding setting up a Marriage and Family Service which could combine the experience and knowledge of psychologists, physicians, teachers and others in the interests of families and children....

The editors have received a response from the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Justice. In his letter to the editors, republic Minister of Justice B. G. Alimdzhonov stated that the Ministry of Justice has familiarized itself with the article in which the author raises a number of questions. We approve the suggestion to create a Marriage and Family Service capable of combining the experience and knowledge of many specialists -- psychologists, physicians, teachers -- and of playing a positive role in strengthening the family. If such an agency were to be created, the republic Ministry of Justice would be able to assist in the final wording of the regulations developed for it.

Many of our readers responded to M. Antonova's article. G. B. Aliyev, a physician from Angren, writes, "The questions raised in the 'Service Unavailable' article are pressing. Such a service is really needed, and without delay. In my view, it must be created as part of the ZAGS [civil registry offices]. The commission must be comprised of a psychiatrist, a teacher and a sociologist. The commission must go out to the enterprises and institutions (at other than working hours for citizens) to conduct preventive measures among boys and girls and in unstable families. The enterprise administration and trade-union committees must be aware of families in difficulty and must send such spouses to the commissions for a talk.

The commission must have its own work plan and schedule. It must inform the Soviet of People's Deputies about the main problems revealed. All conflicts which are grounds for divorce or investigation in a people's court must, mandatorily, 'go through' the commission. I am confident that such a commission would be for the good.

V. Oleynikov, the author of another letter to the editor, is a sector inspector for cases involving minors in the Leninskiy ROVD [not further identified] in Tashkent. He writes, "Problems upsetting many of us, myself and my colleagues in particular, are raised in the 'Service Unavailable' article. But I do not agree completely with the article's author. In particular, Comrade Antonova writes that we need to broaden the powers of the SPON inspector, that steps are needed to reinforce these powers. We have quite enough legislative measures to cover every event in one's life. The job is to follow them precisely and unswervingly and for each official and citizen to use them in their practical activity. I could give quite a few examples in which a people's court has deprived parents of their right to be parents and has implemented a court's decision to transfer children to guardianship or wardship agencies, but the children in fact have continued to live with their parents under conditions which are in no way in 'the interests of their physical and moral health'.

The author of the article is concerned about who must interfere, and when, to prevent the break-up of a family. But isn't it better to think about what to do and how to do it so that no one has to interfere in someone else's family, so that the spouses are able to control their own relations themselves? Future husbands and wives, future spouses, must be prepared and taught the ethics of family life while in school. Unhappy families are, after all, a consequence of mistakes, oversights and ignorance. It would be much better to eliminate those things...."

"We think the article raises urgent questions about the moral upbringing of young people....," says a letter to the editor from L. I. Pinchuk, acting chief of the Tashkent gorispolkom's main administration for public education. "The reference is to the strict responsibility of parents for raising their children, to taking the most immediate, most effective steps against drunks and alcoholics."

We have recently begun encountering cases in which women, often young women, have renounced their children, putting them into children's homes or even leaving them at the gates. These cases indicate that there are still quite a few deficiencies in our moral upbringing of the younger generation. It is fair to say that we need an appropriate service which would be involved with marriage

and family problems. The school has assumed some obligations to prepare upper-grade children for family life. Beginning in the 1984-1985 school year, grades 9 and 10 are required to take a "Family Life Ethics and Psychology" course. There is a republic "Marriage and Family" consulting service attached to the nursing and gynecology institute and a city service attached to the central children's diagnostic-consultation polyclinic. However, their functions are limited: they provide specialized preventive-treatment and consulting assistance on the medical aspects of marriage and family relations.

Unfortunately, even these services are not very well known and are inadequately publicized. They are treatment institutions, rather than consulting services, in the broad sense that they should be. There is a real, current need for creating a marriage and family psychological service centered at the ZAGS's which would include psychologists, teachers, lawyers, physicians and drug abuse workers. The service could assume the following functions: broad education and consultation on marriage and family questions (medical, psychological, pedagogical and legal aspects), setting up individual consultations for newly-marrieds, parents and children, and unhappy families. We should plan on offering lectures on the psychology of spousal relations, on setting up house-keeping, anti-alcohol propaganda, and familiarization with the principles of marriage and family legislation.

The practical work of child-protection inspectors, which was also discussed in the "Service Unavailable" article, has proven that the marriage and family code really needs major adjustments. In particular, this applies to parents deprived of their rights as parents. We need to anticipate moving them out of the city, forced job placement, applying their income to the costs of the children's and foundling homes, and also steps to constantly monitor their conduct.

Discussion of this important subject should be continued. We hope that both those concerned with these problems in the course of their official duties and also psychologists, teachers, legal experts and parents themselves will express their opinions. The Marriage and Family Service must be given citizenship. And much will depend in this on the interested positions of our readers.

11052

CSO: 1800/38

SOCIAL ISSUES

PARTY MEMBERS EXPELLED FOR ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by V. Nikolayev: "Expelled from the Party for Breaches Incompatible With the High Title of CPSU Member"]

[Text] "I ran into some old acquaintances. We decided to celebrate the meeting. We drank a little too much in a cafe, then drank some more. When I saw my friends off, I felt I'd had too much. Going home, some policemen detained me and put me in the drunk tank...."

This is from an explanation by Aleksandr Grigoryevich Bogdanov, a major-overhaul engineer at the city psychiatric hospital clinic. At the end, he wrote that he was prepared to accept any punishment, "just don't exclude me from the party."

The bitter confession of a person with 20 years of party membership. Communists at the party meeting discussing Bogdanov's breach gave a high-principled evaluation of his behavior.

Department head Kh. Suleymanova: "He says he's ready to accept any punishment? What was he thinking about before? After all, there is a party punishment on his record. You'd think he would understand. Now he's ashamed, and we should be too for not having been able to influence him...."

Hospital chief physician V. Saydakhmedov: "I have known Bogdanov a long time, from when we worked somewhere else. He didn't used to be this way. He was a good worker and participated actively in public life. Now, I don't know him. So much time and trouble spent on him.... That's enough."

Party organization secretary V. Rudyuk: "In 1983, Bogdanov was accepted for work here although he had been harshly penalized by the Tashkent gorkom for lack of principle and loss of vigilance. At first, he worked conscientiously and showed initiative. We even petitioned the party gorkom to remove the penalty. But then something changed in him. Bogdanov began coming to work drunk. We talked with him, and he gave his word that nothing like that would happen again...."

The word of a communist.... What could be more solid? Was it necessary to explain to Bogdanov, who was already more than 60, that the word and deed of a

communist are inseparable, that this is one of the basic requirements of people who link their fate to the party? But Bogdanov was obviously accustomed to making promises, with unusual ease, and not keeping them, as that had happened more than once in his life.

The primary party organization made a harsh decision, to exclude him from the party. Harsh, but fair. And the Leninskiy raykom upheld it.

It should be admitted that the eradication of drunkenness is not being pursued with full force in some labor collectives. Lack of demandingness and formalism are poor allies in the struggle for sobriety and discipline.

Stanislav Girko, a senior engineer-technologist at the "Rele i avtomatika" plant of the "Sredazelektroapparat" association, systematically abused alcoholic beverages. And he often showed up for work tipsy.

Let me emphasize that this was done by one of the leaders in shop No 34, a CPSU member since 1963. What kind of example was this engineer setting for the workers? At the same time, the administration and the shop party organization had limited themselves to warnings. The alarm was not sounded promptly; no one got together with this comrade, who was slowly sinking. And the upshot was that Girko, together with workers V. Korzinkov and S. Merzlyakov, was put in the drunk tank. A graphic example of interrelationships between this chief and his subordinates.

Communists A. Tarasov, I. Silchenko, Yu. Gubarev, A. Silukov, N. Ozhogina and A. Milyukov describe Girko as a competent specialist, but all unanimously note his weakness for alcohol. Notes of indignation and exasperation at Girko's misdeed were heard at [party] meetings. All true. Girko had besmirched the title of communist and the honor of the collective, and there was no excuse. But the party organization which expelled Girko from the CPSU also bore some responsibility for what had occurred. Communists had turned a deaf ear towards their own comrade. They saw he was going to pieces, but took drastic steps only after a clap of thunder.

Drunkenness is like a disease, easier to prevent than to cure. Had an atmosphere of intolerance of a dangerous vice been created in the collective, no one would have wanted to transgress. Unfortunately, such an atmosphere was not created in another "Sredazelektroapparat" association subdivision either, the special power-engineering technological-design planning bureau (SPKTBE).

It has 46 communists, including Anatoliy Mikhaylovich Nikolskiy. We should be writing in the past tense, since Nikolskiy has left the collective.

A curious fact. V. Tsvey, head of the electrical engineering laboratory where Nikolskiy worked as a group leader, asked at a party meeting if Nikolskiy was appropriate for the position he held. His answer was "no". His co-workers had conflicting opinions about Nikolskiy's professional qualities. Some called him a good specialist, others said he wasn't. But if his immediate superior was not satisfied with Nikolskiy's work, why didn't he put the matter before the leadership?

What is more, Nikolskiy was also an inveterate violator of labor discipline, absent without good cause and showing up for work not sober. Administrative measures were tried: he was severely reprimanded, his vacation time was cut, bonuses were withheld. But it didn't help.

Nikolskiy continued to get into mischief. The party bureau showed itself again to be spineless in the face of his next offense: he was severely reprimanded, with that noted on his card, at a party meeting. The association party committee took note of the shop party organization decision and expelled Nikolskiy from the CPSU.

People abusing strong drink are condemned, but what about when we encounter instances of this in the service called upon above all others to combat this socially dangerous evil? The drunken policeman. These words are simply incompatible.

Communist Usman Nizamkhanov, a senior police lieutenant, while on duty, was drinking in a public place with colleagues instead of stopping the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

Leninskiy rayispolkom internal affairs department party organization secretary A. Askerov describes Nizamkhanov this way: "Politically literate, morally stable, no party commissions, didn't work to improve himself...."

What kind of political literacy is that, when a person in a policeman's uniform permits himself an escapade like that?

As concerns his moral stability, the secretary was in error there, too. Nizamkhanov's wife repeatedly complained about her husband. He, too, came to the internal affairs department job with a penalty on his record -- severe reprimand, recorded on his card, for unworthy personal conduct. But who is to blame for the fact that communist Nizamkhanov had no party commissions and was not trying to improve? Nizamkhanov himself? Without question, but the party bureau as well.

Nizamkhanov was expelled from the party and dismissed from the internal affairs agencies for violating party and duty discipline and for personal indiscretion in the performance of his official duties. R. Sibanov and G. Ten were also dismissed, along with him.

Their actions are incompatible with the high title of CPSU member. But what has been said above does not honor the party organizations on whose books they were. Communists must draw serious conclusions from what happened and deal more thoughtfully, more seriously, with questions of cadre selection, placement and education, with increasing their responsibility for the work entrusted to them, for the high title of member of the party of Lenin.

11052

CSO: 1800/26

SOCIAL ISSUES

CALL FOR LARGER FAMILIES, FEWER ABORTIONS IN LaSSR

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 21 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by S. Solomonov, head of the Department for the Study of Demographic Processes and Health Services of the Riga Medical Institute: "Two Plus Three" under the rubric "Chats With a Demographer"]

[Text] Interest in demographic problems today has spread well beyond a limited number of specialists. It is no secret that the problem of the birthrate is very pressing for people living in Latvia.

The development of the demographic situation depends primarily on how existing and potential mothers and fathers from 18 to 25 years of age choose to address the question.

Recently it has become fashionable to have one child. Demographers are not enthusiastic about this trend. Why is this the case? It would seem that parents could devote more attention to an only child; the child would have a better chance for well rounded development. However, in real life things are far more complex. With the excessive attention of parents, grandfathers and grandmothers a child can grow up not only selfish but also poorly prepared to function in groups with other children and later in school and work collectives. At this point an internal conflict may arise between the spoiled child's inflated perception of his own qualities and his real potential. This situation is fraught with frustration, disillusion and conflict.

From society's point of view the one child family leads to what is called depopulation, a reduction in numbers in subsequent generations. Even two children families do not provide society with "replacements" for the parents. It is a fact that not all families produce children; infertility prevents 10 percent of them to do so. In addition, many women remain single, often for reasons beyond their control. Demographers have determined that for 100 married couples to replace themselves, they must produce 265 children, or 2 to 3 children per family.

The accelerated physical and sexual development of young people, which is not always accompanied by their personal development, has led to an increase

in pre-marital sex, hasty marriages and divorces and also to an increase in abortions.

How can one convince a young woman to preserve the life conceived in her? One of the most serious arguments is that pregnancy culminating in birth is a natural and necessary for the organism. Nature does not forgive its exclusion from the life of a woman, especially its harsh and unnatural interruption. As a rule there is a heavy price to pay. Almost 16 percent of all abortions during the first pregnancy cause infertility. Statistics show that the incidence of breast cancer is substantially higher in women who do not have children and who do not breast feed them.

Managing demographic processes is a complex and multifaceted problem, the solution of which includes both socio-economic and medical-social factors. Young people's thorough understanding of these factors is a definite guarantee that the problem will be solved.

8750/9435

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SOCIAL ISSUES

DEATH SENTENCE GIVEN TO TWO WHO STOLE KOLKHOZ FUNDS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 23 November 1985 carries on page 6 a 1,850-word article by L. Virina entitled "They Took the Kolkhoz Funds... and Here Is How the Keepers Conducted Themselves in the Face of Thieves." The author gives a detailed account of a theft of kolkhoz funds which took place while the cashier was taking the money to the local bank. The three thieves ambushed the bus, and after a struggle which resulted in the death of one passenger they managed to get away. The thieves were apprehended a few days later. Two of the three were given a sentence of capital punishment for the shooting death of the kolkhoz worker; the third was sentenced to 12 years' deprivation of freedom. The author devotes and praises the bravery of all those who tried, against very difficult odds, to protect the kolkhoz money. "These events teach, by their sorrowful and proud example, that under any circumstances there are people who carry within themselves an undivided oneness with the spirit of Soviet reality, with the essence of the socialist way of life."

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CSO: 1830/193

REGIONAL ISSUES

KaSSR: FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN TRADE URGED

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Technical Advances in Trade"]

[Excerpts] More than 400,000 people work in the state trade sector in Kazakhstan. Unproductive manual labor occupies a majority of them (about 300,000). One of the oldest occupations remains, unfortunately, one of the poorest technically equipped. The degree of labor mechanization in retail trade is 12 percent, in public eating facilities--17 percent and in wholesale trade units--35 percent. Still more complex is the matter of technically equipping the consumer cooperative system which is located in rural areas and runs primarily small shops spread over great distances.

More than three years ago an experiment began in accordance with a systematic program developed by Gosplan of the USSR to mechanize labor and to introduce modern technology for the supply of goods using container equipment in 16 areas of the country including Tselinograd. During the experiment the participants had to work out an economic network between industry and commerce which made it possible to establish optimum conditions for the supply of goods.

The Ministry of Trade of the republic, the Tselinograd Oblast party committee and the oblast executive committee did a substantial amount of organizational work. All oblast industrial enterprises supplying consumer goods, regardless of the department to which they were subordinated, received the job of introducing machinery for and automation of loading/unloading and goods handling operations and loading the goods into container equipment. The Alma-Ata Construction Assembly Administration [SMU] of the Kazakh Trade Assembly Trust [Kaztorgmontazh] perfected the production of lift-trucks with platforms for the movement of containers. And what were the results? Today Tselinograd has converted all of its food stores to a modern self-service system. If one compares the portion of goods delivered to local stores in container equipment (the indicator determining the level at which modern goods-supply technology has been introduced) with those in other regions of the country, one concludes that the portion in Kazakhstan is among the highest. In the LiSSR, for example, only 40 percent is delivered in containers; in Voroshilovgrad--41 percent. However, in Tselinograd, exclusive of the output of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Production [Minplodoovoshchkhov], the share is 55 percent, and overall from 60 to 80 percent.

By factors of two to four the number of loaders has declined; by factors of three to five truck idle time during loading and unloading has gone down; and by factors of more than ten labor expenditure at stores, the main link in the trade chain, has dropped. The carrying capacity of trucks has been utilized to the maximum, and substantial savings have been effected by freeing container crates which are in short supply. The Ministry of Trade has calculated that conversion to a modern system of goods movement on a republic scale will produce savings of 6 million rubles.

However, the outstanding experience of Tselinograd's workers has yet to be exploited as it should in other regions of Kazakhstan.

Of course, the process of industrializing the supply of goods is not the responsibility of only workers in the trade sector. The problem transcends the trade sector, and much depends on how transportation, industrial and construction organizations support this industrializing process. Local administrative soviets, which are called upon to combine and coordinate the efforts of partners in order to achieve a single goal, are capable of making this come about. Unfortunately, many oblast soviets show too little initiative in resolving this problem. In addition, organizations in allied fields, left to themselves, show no marked activity. It seems that only enterprises of the Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation of the republic are interested in maximum utilization of vehicles' carrying capacity and they made a considerable contribution to the systematic program for establishing an efficient goods-moving system. They have developed and started production of loading gates. About 600 vehicles in Kazakhstan have already been equipped with them. This is a substantial force. However, the gate is still not used as widely as it might be. Enterprises of the ministries of fruit and vegetable production [Minplodoovoshchkhov], of the food industry [Minpishcheprom], of the meat and dairy industry [Minmyasomolprom] and of the fish industry [Minrybkhoz] of the republic often refuse to convert to the container method of goods delivery. At the present time, for example, it is completely possible to transport all bread and bakery products exclusively in container equipment. Nevertheless, only slightly more than 20 percent of these bread products is delivered in this modern manner.

The low proportion of packaged goods delivered to trade enterprises by industry is an important factor slowing the introduction of modern trade practices. The Food Program of the USSR projects that by 1990 the output of packaged basic food products will reach 60-70 percent. Today this percentage for many types of goods does not exceed 5-10. Therefore, trade enterprises are obliged to engage in packaging, although this is more costly by a factor of 3-4. Clearly the time has come for party and administrative organizations and directors of enterprises to efficiently and responsibly complete their part of the job to produce the complex program for establishing a system for the movement of goods on an industrial basis including the industry, transportation and trade sectors.

One other important factor in the scientific and technical advances in trade concerns the introduction of computer technology and automation [ASU]. The use of computers will raise decision-making effectiveness in dealing with tasks like rapidly analyzing and projecting demand, developing scientifically based requests and orders for industry, controlling goods delivery, etc. This very important work is still progressing very slowly at the Ministry of Trade of the KaSSR. Work on fulfilling the plan for establishing and subsequently developing automation and computer centers for the period 1981-1985 is way behind schedule. Party organizations and economic leaders must pay special attention to these and other shortcomings.

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